in Paris, London, Zurich,

ESTABLISHED 1887

### U.S. to Act On Trade **Practices**

No. 31,937

### Grants Would Subsidize Sales Of Equipment

By Oswald Johnston WASHINGTON -The Reagan administration has stepped in its policy of retaliating against trading practices it considers unfair by of-fering aid grants in conjunction

with sales contracts to Third World countries that buy U.S. equipment.
The Export-Import Bank said
Wednesday it would offer the aid grants in conjunction with six transactions valued at \$250 million

in potential sales. The transactions involve heavy transportation equipment, electric power generators and computers that have been offered for sale to unidentified countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Officials of the bank, which aids in financing the export of U.S. goods and services, said the grants were designed primarily to retaliate against similar practices by France, Italy and Belgium.
Those nations have been resist-

ing U.S. efforts to win agreement among industrial countries to reduce the practice of giving aid in return for sales contracts, which the administration regards as a "preda-122 A P tory trading practice."

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Our proposed actions are targeted against countries that are hampering the progress of international negotiations to eliminate these predatory practices," William H. Draper 3d, chairman of the Ex-im Bank, said Wednesday, Mr. Draper told a House Bank-

ing subcommittee last week that e aim of the retaliatory measures ould be to win contracts for U.S. suppliers or make it "cost the competition a lot more to keep the business, and that should make them more willing to come to the bargaining table."

Last mouth, the Reagan administration sent Congress a package of trade actions that included \$300. million in foreign aid and low-cost credit. Officials said the grants anounced Wednesday would be

funded under that proposal. The U.S. trade deficit, which is expected to reach a record \$150 billion in 1985, has brought a wave of protectionist legislation in Congress. The administration proposal, est, içi laws against dumping of goods produced abroad, represents an attempt to head off new tariffs and

The administration has also moved to reduce the value of the responsible for the growth of the

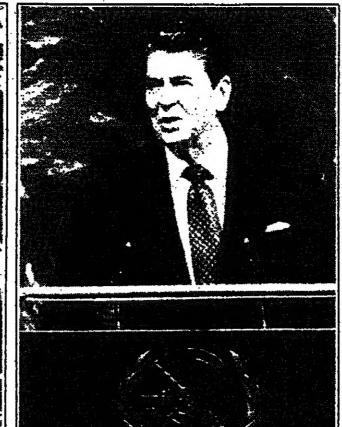
In recent years, the United States has negotiated limits on the practice of subsidizing exports in the guise of credits tied to aid. The most recent success came in April. when the Export Credit Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development agreed to ban mixed credits for urcraft and nuclear generating equipment and to require that the aid component of any mixed credit package offered a developing country should be at least 25 percent of

The United States would like to ban the practice altogether but, in lieu of that, to boost the required aid component to 50 percent, a level high enough to make it unprofitable to disguise trade subsi-

dies as foreign aid. But the French, backed by Belgium and Italy, have declined to negotiate forther limits to the "gentleman's agreement" that governs what export subsidies OECD countries are allowed to offer.



Eduard'A: Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, hand. the United Nations, listened Friday as President Ronald on chin, and Oleg A: Troyanovsky, the Soviet delegate to Reagan addressed the UN General Assembly in New York.



never been called into question and

that while there may have been

Relations between the United

States and Italy were strained by

Italy's decision to release Moham-

med Abbas, the leader of a faction

in the Palestine Liberation Organi-

zation. The United States has ac-

citing the government's handling of the hijacking.

the relationship into a shade."

### U.S., Allies Discuss Gorbachev Summit

NEW YORK - President Rouald Reagan and the heads of five major allied nations met Thursday amid signs of division over the issues that he should bring up at his November summit meeting with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gor-

Their talks followed a speech by Mr. Reagan to the United Nations in which he concentrated on Soviet involvement in regional conflicts and toucked only briefly on miclear arms control, the major preoccupation of the Western European allies, Japan and Canada.

But officials said the allies were determined to concentrate on arms questions at their meeting and wanted details of how Mr. Reagan planned to respond to Moscow's offers of ones in anoteer arsenals. He is to meet with Mr. Gorbachev in Geneva on Nov. 19 and 20.

The officials said that the Europeans, who had coordinated their positions, intended to ask Mr. Reagan to clarify his position on his Strategic Defense Initiative re-Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

By Sceven J. Dryden International Herald Tribune

some West European allies to join

with the United States in coopera-

tive weapons programs is fueling

irritation in Congress concerning

the U.S. military role in the North

Atlantic Treaty Organization, a U.S. official warned Thursday.

The official who spoke to re-

At the meeting, European partic-

ipants reportedly reacted unenthu-

increase alliance cooperation in de-

veloping conventional weapons.

The proposals are part of a U.S. effort to save funds and standard-

ize Western weaponry.

ments directors.

porters on condition that he not be in the next nine months.

dentified, made the comments af- Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia,

ter a meeting here of NATO arma-the senior Democrat on the Armed

iastically to proposals that would in Europe if the allies did not in-

A U.S. official at NATO said the the allies' contributions to NATO

BRUSSELS - Reluctance by

tended by the leaders of Britain, West Germany, Italy, Japan and The Soviet and U.S. differences

over priorities for the Geneva summit meeting were underlined by the speeches delivered at the UN by Mr. Reagan and Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze of the So-While the U.S. leader made Mos-

cow's behavior throughout the world a central issue, Mr. Shevardnadze dealt mainly with arms con-

Mr. Shevardnadze outlined two new Soviet concessions. He said Moscow was ready for the first bine to discuss limits on medium--range missiles based in Asia and Mr. Reagan in the evening-would also consider new ways of Reagan and Craxi Meet verifying a future U.S.-Soviet arms Allied officials said their leaders

would press Mr. Reagan to respond Lauro cruise ship, met Thursday to search program into space-based to Moscow's arms control offers discuss their differences, according defense systems and on the 1972 and retrieve the initiative by mak-

Western officials have said they Italian and Canadian spokesmen

U.S. Congress Is Reported Irritated

**As Allies React Coolly to Arms Fund** 

. The official warned that Con-

gress, as early as next fall, might

react to European attitudes by vot-

ing to cut the American military role in Europe unless the allies

demonstrated their seriousness

about helping strengthen NATO's

conventional military capabilities

Services Committee, introduced a

bill in 1984 that would have with-

drawn one-third of the U.S. troops

The U.S. official at the meeting

sional leaders have told him that if

Thursday in Brussels said congre

was narrowly defeated.

ized as allied suspicions.

proposals had to be "watered are judged insufficient, and Mr. down" to allay what he character-

the Reagan administration who cow's latest proposals were more of

Other European allies, facing The talks in New York were at- strong disarmament lobbies at home, bave also made it clear that they want a powerful Western re-sponse to Mr. Gorbachev to neutralize the effect of his initiatives on public opinion in Western Europe. Officials said the Europeans had closely consulted in advance of Thursday's meeting and had taken a unified line on the need to avoid

tampering with the ABM treaty.
They also wanted to pin down Mr. Reagan on how far he was ready to discuss the Strategic Defense Initiative when he meets with Mr. Gorbachev.

West German sources said that if there were no answers on these points at their meeting they would be raised again at a dinner given by Mr. Reagan in the evening.

Mr. Reagan and Bettino Craxi of

Italy, who clashed over the handling of the hijacking of the Achille The Associated Press.

The official said the general are deeply concerned about a new said it was vital for the United theme of Mr. Craxi the prime min-

bill next year, the legislation would

action the European allies take.

the past year to improve ammuni-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

continue working for peace.

this month by Israel's air raid on

Palestine Liberation Organization

headquarters in Tunis and the hi-

jacking by Palestinians of the Ital-

the allies' cooperation.

United States

# Reagan Calls on Moscow To Withdraw Support to **Conflicts in Third World**

By David Hoffman

Washington Past Service
UNITED NATIONS. New York - President Ronald Reagan, calling for a "fresh start" in superpower relations, challenged the So-viet Union on Thursday to disen-gage from five regional conflicts in Asia, Africa and Central America.

In an address to the United Nations General Assembly designed to blunt Soviet emphasis on arms control before his November meeting with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, Mr. Reagan sharply criticized Soviet expan Afghanistan, Angola, Nicaragua, Ethiopia and Cambodia.

He proposed a "regional peace process" to resolve disputes in these nations but also vowed that "America's support for struggling democratic resistance forces must not and shall not cease." The United States is supplying aid to such forces in Nicaragua and Afghani-stan and is considering aid for them

While the Soviet Union has devoted extensive attention to arms control issues in advance of the session between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev, Mr. Reagan gave it only limited focus in his address.

He described the recent Soviet proposal for a 50-percent cut in nuclear weapons as including seeds which we should nurture. He delivered an appeal for his Stra-tegic Defense Initiative in which he quoted Alexei Kosygin, a former Soviet prime minister, as saying 18 years ago that defenses against ballistic missiles "preserve human

Mr. Reagan also declared that he would discuss with Mr. Gorbachev the division of Europe.

cosed Mr. Abbas of planning the hijacking. Mr. Craxi's government fell Oct. 16 after Defense Minister Giovanni "Peace based on partition can-not be true peace," he said. "Put Spadolini withdrew his Republican Party from the governing coalition, simply: nothing can justify the con-

partition and distrust must give way to greater communication for an open world."

As Mr. Reagan spoke, the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, listened quietly. He was to meet with Mr. Reagan later, after delivering an address of his own to the General Assembly.

In contrast to his election-year peech to the United Nations last October, which took a conciliatory The chief U.S. arms adviser expressed interest in the Soviet bid for a missile freeze. Page 4.

tone toward Moscow. Mr. Reagan on Thursday returned to the criticism of Soviet expansionism that has marked most of his career as president.

"It is difficult for us to understand the ideological premise that force is an acceptable way to expand a political system," Mr. Rea-gan said, "We cannot accommo-date ourselves to the use of force and subversion to consolidate and expand the reach of totalitarian-

Mr. Reagan cited Soviet military involvement in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Angola, Nicaragua and the Soviet-backed Vietnamese sol-

diers" occupying Cambodia. "All of these conflicts, some of them under way for a decade," he said, "originate in local disputes but they share a common characteristic: They are the consequences of an ideology imposed from without, dividing nations and creating regimes that are, almost from the day they take power, at war with their own people.

"And in each case," Mr. Reagan said, "Marxism-Leninism's war with the people becomes war with their neighbors. These wars are exacting a staggering human toll and threaten to spill across national boundaries and trigger dangerous tinning and permanent division of boundaries and the European continent. Walls of confrontations.

Mr. Reagan called for a threestage regional peace process that would include negotiations among warring parties, U.S.-Soviet talks aimed at eliminating foreign military-presence and arms flows and, finally, economic aid.

White House officials said they expected a strong Soviet rejection of the proposal. But they said it would prove valuable as a way to blunt the Soviet propaganda drive before the summit and expressed the hope that it would also have an impact upon the arms control talks in Geneva, prodding the Russians to bargain seriously on reducing

nuclear weapons. Mr. Reagan's address came amid ceremonies marking the 40th anni-versary of the founding of the United Nations.

He hailed UN successes but said there had been disappointments such as a failure to deal with "real security issues" and the "politicization of too many agencies, the misuse of too many resources.

#### Shevardnadze Address

Mr. Shevardnadze, in his address to the General Assembly, warned Thursday that the arms race was taking the world nearer "the edge of an abyss" and called for abandonment of the Strategic Defense Initiative, Reuters reported from New York.

Mr. Shevardnadze said the Soviet Union was proposing:

"A world without weapons in space, a world where nuclear arms would be radically reduced and then eliminated altogether and a world where the U.S.S.R. and the United States would set an example for other nuclear powers by stopping any nuclear explosions. He also said that the Soviet Union wanted "a world where the

U.S.S.R. and the United States would renounce the development of new nuclear weapons, freeze (Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

Daughter

Of Duarte

Is Released

SAN SALVADOR — Guerrillas

have freed the kidnapped daughter

of President José Napoleón Duarte

on Thursday after more than so weeks of captivity, the president's

The communications and culture

minister, Julio Rey Prendes, said

the release of the president's daughter, Inès Guadalupe Duarte

Durán, was the first step in a com-

The government was releasing 118 jailed or wounded guerrillas.

while the rebels (reed Ana Cecilia

Villeda, 23, a friend of the presi-

dent's daughter, and were also to

free 38 kidnapped municipal offi-

release that Mrs. Duarte Durán, 35,

was freed in Tenancingo, 24 miles

(39 kilometers) northeast of the

capital.

She was driven to Santa Cruz

Michapa, 18 miles northeast of San

Salvador, and then taken by heli-

Mr. Rev Prendes said before the

plicated exchange of prisoners.

chief spokesman said.



easily pass.

We could get a congressional backlash," the official said. Mr. Nunn "is watching, and he is Prime Minister Gandhi of India, left, talked Thursday with President Zia of Pakistan.

#### watching very, very carefully" what Although European matching Gandhi, Zia Agree to Negotiations. funds are not required for the so-called Num fund, Mr. Nunn, an influential congressional leader on Seek to Reassure Each Other on Nuclear Programs alliance issues, reportedly expected

The U.S. official at NATO said the allies feared that the special UNITED NATIONS, New fund would mainly benefit U.S. re-York - The leaders of India and search and development efforts, Pakistan have agreed to start negoand would not encourage the purtiations to help reassure each other chase of European weapons by the about the peaceful nature of their nuclear programs, according to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of The official said that while the allies were concerned about pro-India. No timetable for the talks

moting their own military industries, they should recognize that Mr. Gandhi said Wednesday afwithout cooperation in research ter meeting with President Mohamand development, they would almed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan that ways be dominated by the larger U.S. defense industry. the two governments had also agreed to begin talks on how to There are two main areas where mprove security on their borders it is necessary for the allies to be and increase economic cooperaresponsive, the official said. The

first is action to follow through on commitments made by NATO in qub Khan of Pakistan said the ter Wednesday's meeting Mr. Ya-meeting was "cordial and substan-qub Khan said of the Indian leadtial." He added, "Problems cannot er: "Here is a man to bury the

be resolved at one stroke, but there hatchet with. Let's say he's easy to was very positive movement."
Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Zia, whose countries have fought three wars agreed that their Foreign Ministry since they became independent in secretaries would immediately be-1947, have had exceptionally kind

China says its nuclear coopera- The two leaders met for 35 min-

a U.S. critic charged. Page 2.

visits here as part of ceremonies marking the 40th anniversary of the United Nations. Mr. Zia praised Mr. Gandhi on

Tuesday for his role as chairman of Foreign Minister Sahabzada Ya- the Nonaligned Movement, and af-

Specifically, the two leaders 1947, have had exceptionally kind gin talks on how to seal their bor-words for each other during their der to terrorists and smugglers and how to increase trade.

ton is with Pakistan, not Iran, as utes Wednesday in Mr. Zia's hotel suite at the president's request. funeral of Indira Gandhi, the slain Indian prime minister, and at the funeral of Kostantin U. Chernenko, the Soviet leader. But the

> meetings," Mr. Yaqub Khan said. Mr. Gandhi, referring to the ne-(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

meeting Wednesday "marked a big

step forward after the last two

copter to the military school in San Salvador, where she met her father and her three children. Mr. Rey Prendes said the prisoner exchange began at 6 A.M. with the Roman Catholic Church, the International Red Cross and the

diplomatic corps participating.
"Everything will be finished today," he said. Just before noon, 22 prisoners

held on political charges were taken from Mariona prison and boarded a bus. The 22 included two women: Nidia Diaz, a guerrilla talks last year between the government and rebels, and Rosa Elena Romero Benavides, a radio station reported.

Mr. Rey Prendes said some of the political prisoners would leave (Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

### Iceland Women Strike but One Yields



Vigdis Finnbogadottir

work. They generally earn 40 percent less than men, although they are entitled by law to equal positions in business and indus-

The president said she would stay away from her office as a sign of solidarity with the strik-

Officials said she at first refused to approve emergency strike by the country's 160

strike on Wednesday stranded half the country's airliners at foreign airports, said they would dely an order to return to work and would attend a women's rally in the capital later

After thousands of women who work in supermarkets failed to show up, their employments that told all employees to take the day off.

There were no official organizers behind Thursday's strike and no strike warnings had been issued, making the protest illegal under the island's labor

Mubarak and Hussein Review Proposals by Peres CAIRO — President Hosni Mu- now much more than before. It is force down an Egyptian aircraft tive contribution." Hussein also arak of Egypt reviewed the state very important to move forward trying to take the four hijackers to condemned a U.S. Senate move to

Mr. Muharak said they were sein of Jordan on Thursday and said afterward they had agreed to studying proposals made by Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel at the United Nations for direct talks It was the first meeting between the two chief Arab partners of the United States since the Middle between them. East "peace process" was shaken

we have reservations about some Hussein has said he had serious problems with Mr. Peres's propos-

al, "but I certainly applaud the The Egyptian leader has called

ed speedy efforts by Washington to Egypt is the only Arab state that

has relations with Israel, as a result of their 1979 peace agreement. Prior to the meeting, Hussein

said he planned to meet soon with use the word blackmail, but it's the PLO's chairman, Yasser Ara- totally unacceptable. Obviously it's fat, "to reassess the entire situa- not a way to deal with problems

Before Mr. Mubarak arrived in The vote in the Republican-confor more vigorous pursuit of peace Amman, Hussein said that an offer trolled Senate was 97-1.

after the Achille Lauro hijacking by Mr. Peres 10 go to Jordan for /Re

peace process. We need the process and a U.S. operation on Oct. 10 to peace talks was "probably a posi-

Later Thursday, the U.S. Senate, revive the peace process to prove its in a sharp defeat for President commitment to Middle East peace. Ronald Reagan, banned the arms sale until Jordan undertakes direct

> condition: "One wouldn't like to among friends."

### INSIDE

One of the hijackers of the Achille Lauro reportedly told investigators that Mohammed Abbas led the operation Page 2 BUSINESS/FINANCE

The body that governs leading tin traders said it could no longer afford to support sag-ging prices. Page 15. ging prices. **SPORTS** 

St. Louis, behind John Tudor's five-hit pitching, beat Kansas City to take a 3-1 lead in the World Series. Page 23.

SPECIAL REPORT

■ Austria's economy continues to stabilize as currency movements and expanded investments buoy trade.

# REYKJAVIK, Iceland -

President Vigdis Finnbogadotfir joined thousands of other men Thursday in a 24-bour strike for womens' rights. At the same time, she relented under ressure from her government and signed a bill to end a strike by Icelandair stewardesses.

In the morning, as the protest opened, groups of men crowded into hotels after their wives refused to cook breakfast for them. Most of Iceland's telephone switchboards were left Women make up more than

half of Iceland's population of 240,000, and 80 percent of them pay for the same job. Women are virtually excluded from top

stewardesses, saying the mea-sure applied to a typically female job and was presented to her on a day when Icelandic women were demonstrating in support of their rights. Howevernment persuaded her to sign the bill. The stewardesses, whose

Thursday. The slogan for the rally was. We dare, we can, we

ian cruise ship Achille Lau.o. Returning from a five-hour visit to Amman, Jordan, Mr. Mubarak

barak of Egypt reviewed the state very important to move forward of the Middle East with King Husthe peace process.

> with Jordan to end the state of war "There are some good points and

Diplomats in Cairo said he want-

negotiations with Israel.

By John Tagliabue

GENOA - One of four hijack-

have told Italian investigators that a radical Palestinian leader

ers of the Achille Lauro is reported

Mohammed Abbas, was the mili-

tary head of the operation.

Justice Ministry officials in Gen-

on and in Rome refused to confirm

The reports, carried Wednesday

in Italian newspapers, were similar to charges raised this week by a

senior Palestine Liberation Organi

zation official in Tunis that the

The reports appeared as Bettino Craxi, Italy's caretaker prime min-

ister, left for a meeting Friday with

President Ronald Reagan in New

The reports said the hijacker was

three accomplices and taken to a

prison in northern Italy for further

"The Chinese government has repeatedly stated that China does

not advocate or practice nuclear

proliferation, nor does it help other

countries develop nuclear weap-

ons," a statement issued by the

The statement confirmed that

"Our cooperation in the field of

nuclear energy with other coun-tries, such as France, Federal West Conc

China does have nuclear links with

zil, Pakistan and Japan, whether

ongoing or under discussion, serves and will serve only peaceful pur-

poses instead of any nonpeaceful

or cooperation between China and

Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of Iran's parliament, visited Beijing

in June. Western diplomats said

that the purchase of Chinese weap-

ons may have been on his agenda.

to either Iran or Iraq.

although China denies selling arms

and other nations that it is working on a nuclear weapon, aided by Chi-

na. President Mohammed Zia ul-

Pakistan rejects claims by India

There is no similar relationship

ministry said.

purposes," it said.

Iran." it said.

orders of Mr. Abbas.

### **Lange Plans to Submit** Bill to Formalize Ban On U.S. Nuclear Ships

By Jim Hoagland and Don Oberdorfer

NEW YORK — Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand has said that he will introduce legislation by early December formally banning U.S. warships carrying nuclear weapons from visiting his

U.S. officials have asserted that such a step would sharpen the challenge that they believe New Zealand's policy poses for the Reagan administration in managing alliances around the world.

New Zealand's policy excludes nuclear weapons and nuclearpowered ships from the country. Enshrining that policy in law would trigger a further reassessment of military relations between the two nations, these officials said. Mr. Lange on Wednesday laid repeated and heavy emphasis dur-ing an interview on his desire to continue strong defense ties to the

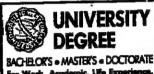
Our anti-nuclear policy is not an anti-American policy." he said.
"It is impossible to be anti-American in New Zealand and be a political survivor.

But he insisted that public sentiment in New Zealand dictated that these ties had to be on a nonnuclear

Referring to the confrontation with France over the sinking of the Greenpeace environmental group's ship Rainbow Warrior by French secret agents, Mr. Lange said that the episode, if anything, seemed to have hardened France's insistence on continued nuclear testing in the

The French government, he said, has whipped up "military national-istic fervor" in the face of New Zealand's criticism of nuclear testing in general. Mr. Lange said negotiations on compensation would he resumed between the two nations in New York later this month.

The prime minister, who was in New York to address the United Nations General Assembly on Thursday, noted that he had held



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the legislation affecting U.S. war-ships back for nearly a year in hopes of reaching a compromise with the United States, but efforts to do so had failed.

He predicted that the law would probably be enacted by next sum-

Emphasizing that New Zealand "is not nonaligned" and wants to continue to play a role with con-ventional forces in Western defense of the Pacific, Mr. Lange praised the Reagan administration for its "honorable and disciplined" attitude in ruling out economic sanc-tions against his island nation.

He acknowledged, however, that decisions by the United States to curtail cooperation on intelligence matters and to halt joint military exercises had forced New Zealand to build up stockpiles of ammunition and take other steps that would add 120 million New Zealand dollars (\$68 million) to defense spending this year.

Mr. Lange, a Methodist minister who led his Labor Party to victory in elections in July 1984, appeared buoyed by public opinion polls that gave his government high approval ratines and strong support for re-

for peaceful purposes only.

PARIS - A 24-hour general

strike called by France's Commu-

nist-backed labor union disrupted

tion of electricity, the main target

The General Confederation of

Workers, or CGT, had said their

"day of action" would begin

Wednesday night at the state-run

Electricité de France with power

The strike was part of a new

militancy by the union, which has

been condemned by other unions

as provocative and not in keeping

with legitimate protest tactics.

cuts of at least 30 percent.

of the strike.



David Lange

But those polls also show strong public support for the defense ties to the United States embodied in the ANZUS defense treaty, which links Australia, New Zealand and

"ANZUS was not a nuclear alliance," Mr. Lange said, noting that collaborating with Italian magis-New Zealand "had no part of a trates investigating the case. They command structure" as do memcommand structure" as do members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and that New Zealand accepts under ANZUS only "a conventional defense" role.

Reacting to a claim by Senator

Elevators in some buildings car-

ried warning signs and emergency

generators were readied. However, utility officials said Thursday

sures were needed to ensure output

The strike cut into rush hour rail

traffic, and the state-run railroad

authority said some suburban Paris

train traffic was reduced to 50 to 60

percent of normal. Trains were run-

ning at 40 to 50 percent normal on

In Paris, two persons were in-

jured when a motorist drove her car

into a crowd of strikers at the Place

de la République and then fled,

lines to other parts of France.

called the charge groundless.

BEIJING - China denied Alan Cranston of California and

Thursday that it had provided nu- congressional experts that China

clear technology to Iran and said might help Iran and other nations

that its nuclear cooperation with acquire nuclear weapons capabili-Pakistan and other countries was ties, the Chinese Foreign Ministry

French Communist-led Union Strikes,

**Cuts Train Service but Not Electricity** 

public transport Thursday, but had morning that the strike was "insigno apparent effect on the produc-

The reports are potentially em-Mr. Lange said that the United States and New Zealand had a barrassing for Mr. Craxi, who is seeking to smooth relations with the United States. Relations were good working relationship for 150 years "and I don't want to be the Italy on Oct. 12 despite a U.S. re-



Mohammed Abbas

quest for his detention. Washington has described Mr. Abbas as the mastermind of the hijacking.

The reports could also complicate difficult negotiations to rebuild Mr. Craxi's live-party gov-ernment, which collapsed last week over his handling of the hijacking seriously strained over Italy's deci-

Wednesday that his nation

in Beijing 18 months ago.

power plant projects in China.

Mr. Cranston accused the Rea-

gan administration of a cover-up in

withholding information about

China's nuclear trade and alleged

that China has provided Pakistan

Vice President George Bush,

who visited Beijing last week, countered Tuesday: "We're not cover-

that we think would increase prolif-

The Associated Press

eration of nuclear weapons."

power since 1964.

Mr. Craxi's government fell

when the Republican Party with-drew its three ministers. The Republicans and their leader, Giovanni Spadolini, the former defense minister, opposed Mr. Ab-

Mr. Craxi has failed to bridge differences with the Republican lendership on policy, including the question of Italy's role in the Mid-

The government has sought to cultivate warmer relations with the Arab world, including the PLO and its leader, Yasser Arafat. But the Republican leaders have argued that the Achille Lauro hijacking underscores the need for evenhandedness with all parties in the Middle East conflict

Before leaving Rome, Mr. Craxi said his talks with President Reagan would include a discussion of the "turnultuous events" surrounding the hijacking "and the tensions that arose between us and the American government."

his willingness to cooperate with magistrates also confessed to havkilled an American tourist, Leon Klinghoffer, 69, of New York. He was shot and his body thrown overboard on the second day of the hijacking. Italian television reported

who has not been identified, was transferred from a prison near Spo-China Says Nuclear Link Is With Pakistan, Not Iran leto, in central Italy, where the four Palestinians were being held, to a

According to the accounts, the Nations General Assembly on hijacker said he and his accoun-Minister Mir Hussein Moussavi plices acted on orders from Mr. has won President Ali Khamener's neither the capability nor the desire Abbas, who was described as the approval to appoint two radical to develop nuclear weapons."

Mr. Cranston, a Democrat, said

to force their liberation. The promise reportedly was made after the men were arrested when an Egyp-

The European Parliament called

In a special motion, the organi-

#### U.K. Air Force Center **Badly Damaged by Fire** with sophisticated warhead designs. China has been an atomic

BRAMPTON, England

port Command headquarters at ing up any information. We Brampton 60 miles (96 kilometers) wouldn't enter into any agreement north of London, the Defense Ministry said Thursday.

The fire at the base near the town

### According to the news reports, the Palestinian who has declared

military leader of their guerrilla mi Monday in Washington that China The Palestinian reportedly told has provided, or offered to provide, Italian magistrates that Mr. Abbas assistance to "nuclear outlaw" napromised him and his accomplices tions, which he said were Iran, Brathat his organization would carry zil, Argentina, Pakistan and South out assassinations and hijackings

Concerns over China's willing-Germany, the United States. Bra-ness to abide by nonproliferation promises held up the U.S.-China tian airliner carrying them from Egypt was forced to land in Sicily. nuclear cooperation agreement initialed by President Ronald Reagan ■ U.S. Is Criticized The agreement, which was

signed in July, remains under at- Thursday for a Palestinian hometack by Mr. Cranston and other land and condemned the United senators on the ground that its lan- States for responding to "illegal sea guage is vague and would allow piracy with illegal air piracy" in the China to export U.S. technology or the Achille Lauro incident, Reuters reprocessed fuel to other countries.
The nuclear pact would enable U.S. reported from Strasbourg, France.

manufacturers to bid for nuclear zation also condemned members of the Palestine Liberation Organization for hijacking the ship.

The Associated Press

major fire has destroyed a large part of the British Air Force's Sup-

of Huntingdon in Cambridgeshire Israeli Teachers Go on Strike started late Wednesday and burned for several hours, leaving much of the extensive three-story headquar-TEL AVIV - About 300,000 ters building a smoldering ruin. Israeli high school students stayed The ministry said that the fire home Thursday when 16,000 teach-would not affect immediate comers went on strike in a pay dispute. bat capability.

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### WORLD BRIEFS

### U.S. Denies Article on Notifying Soviet

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WASHINGTON (WP) — The Reagan administration has denied a "unterly without foundation" a report in The Washington Post that "ac "united States is prepared to negotiate with the Soviet Union any proposed deployment of new strategic defensive weapons and would give moscow five to seven years' notice before imilaterally deploying them. The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said the report in Wednesday's Post was "made up out of thin air," and added that there was obviously misunderstanding," A State Department spokesman, "was obviously misunderstanding," A State Department spokesman, "have been shown to be unterly without foundation." checked, it would have been shown to be utterly without foundation. The report was published Thursday in the International Herald Tri-

### French Seize Protest Boat, Test Device

PARIS (Reuters) — France said Thursday that it had carried out a successful nuclear test at Munuroa Atoli in the South Pacific. Several hours before the explosion, French commandos seized a Greeng ace yacht, the Vega, as it sailed toward the atoli in an attempt to disrupt the

Admiral René Hugues, commander of the French Pacific fleet, said the yacht had crossed a 12-mile (19-kilometer) territorial limit around the test site. In London, a Greenpeace spokesman said the Vega, which had four anti-nuclear protesters aboard, was six miles outside the limit.

Prime Minister Laurent Fabrus and Defense Minister Paul Quiles witnessed the nuclear test. The device was detonated inside a dormant volcano hundreds of yards below the surface of the atoll. The strength of the blast was not immediately known.

### New York Gets Anti-AIDS Proposal

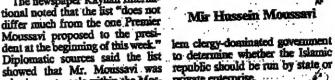
ALBANY, New York (UPI) — Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York on Thursday proposed outlawing sexual activities that lead to the spread of AIDS in gay bathhouses and other such establishments. He also began a program to educate the public about AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome. "We know that certain sexual behavior can be fatal," Mr. Cuomo said. "We must eliminate public Wednesday night that the hijacker, establishments which profit from activities that foster this deadly disease." The proposed regulation would affect heterosexual as well as homosexual establishments. Offenders would be subject to a fine f d

### Palestimians were being held, to a maximum-security prison near Iranian Cabinet List Wins Approval

TEHRAN (Reuters) - Prime ministers to the key portfolios of oil and the interior, the Iranian press

agency reported Thursday.
It said Mr. Moussavi notified the speaker of parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, that each of the 24 names, including seven new candidates, in his proposed cabinet now awaited the approval of parliament, which has in the past been reluctant to support Mr. Moussavi's pro-public sector policies.

The newspaper Kayhan Interna-tional noted that the list "does not differ much from the one Premier Moussavi proposed to the predent at the beginning of this week." winning a struggle within the Mos- private enterprise.



### Kasparov Signals 19th-Game Victory

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Gary Kasparov made a dramatic ges. Thursday as the 19th game of the world chess title rematch was journed, revealing his sealed 42d move and thus indicating that he was

the verge of victory in the game.

A win for Mr. Kasparov, the challenger, would give him a two-pc lead, 10% to 8%, with five games to go. The cockstat gesture brough full house of more than 1,000 spectators to their feet. No one Tchaikovsky, Hall could recall a similar incident happening at was championship level.

By playing the sealed move, Mr. Kasparov effectively indicated to Anatoli Karpov, the champion, that Mr. Karpov could only resign in his position. The game is to resume Friday. Mr. Karpov appeared to face

### **U.S. Panel Rejects Chemical Weapons**

ed Thursday to reject President Ronald Reagan's request for money to build new U.S. chemical weapons, but refused to can deeply into the (AZHUNGI UN (AP) research for a space-based defense against Soviet nuclear m The votes came as the committee worked its way through a oil

appropriating money for the Defense Department for the current fisca year. The bill, approved and sent to the House floor on a voice vote

year. The bill, approved and sent to the floure floor off a voice vote contains most of the proposed \$292-billion Pentagon budget.

Representative John E. Porter, Republican of Illinois, won approval 26-24, for his motion to kill the request for \$163.5 million to build nervegas artillery shells and bombs for the first time since the U.S. program was suspended in 1969. The vote came in a closed session that Mr. Porte requested to present new, classified information in support of his argument that no new U.S. weapons were needed to offset the Soviet chemical

### Correction

Because of an error by The Associated Press, K. Natwar Singh, an Indian minister of state, was incorrectly identified as Indonesia's foreign minister in a photograph that appeared in Thursday editions.

### Lebanese Militias Search For 3 Soviet Diplomats

By Ihsan A. Hijazi New York Times Service **BEIRUT** — Pro-Syrian militiamen conducted a house-to-house search in Moslem West Beirut and the southern suburbs Thursday looking for three Soviet Embassy officials who were kidnapped Sept. 30. A similar search was mounted in the southern port of Sidon. Police said units of the Shiite

Amal movement and the mostly Druze Progressive Socialist Party were involved in the Beirut search. About 70 persons were reported to have been rounded up for questioning, but the search has produced no apparent cines as to where the Russians were being held or information leading to the identity of their abductors.

Four Russians were abducted at gunpoint in West Beirur on Sept. 30. The body of Arkadi Katkov, a Soviet consular secretary, was found two days later. The other three missing embassy employees tor, Joseph Abu Khalil.
were identified as Oleg Spirin, a In a commentary Wednesday, alpress attache; Valery Mirikov, a Amal said that Syria was trying to

A faction calling itself the Islam-ic Liberation Organization claimed Christian rights.

responsibility for the kidnappings and for killing Mr. Katkov. There was speculation that the three Russians may have been smuggled out of Lebanon from Si-

don by sea. A Lebanese police officer who asked for anonymity said it is believed the Soviet personnel were being held at the Palestinian camp of Chatila in sonthern Beirut; Palestinian factions have denied involvement in the affair. In another development Thurs-

day, the most powerful Christian militia, the Lebanese Forces, shut the East Beirut newspaper al-Amal. A statement issued by the milit's said the daily paper, the organ of Lebanon's principal Christian group, the Phalangist Party of President Amin Gemayel, had printed seditious articles designed to sow discord in Christian ranks.

Radio stations said militiamen raided al-Amal offices in Christian East Beirut and took away the edi-

tor, Joseph Abu Khalil. press attaché; Valery Mirikov, a commercial attaché; and Nikolai Svirsky, the embassy doctor.

Amal said that Syria was trying to use the Christian militia to influence Mr. Gemavel into ence Mr. Gemayel into making concessions at the expense of

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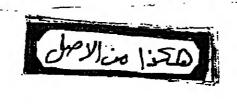
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Figure Chemical Ta

new situation. wiet Diploma

Halley's Comet, through a telescope at Whipple Observatory in Arizona on Sept. 15.

### By Telescope, Halley's Comet Beckons

By Thomas O'Toole'

Washington Post Service
MOUNT PALOMAR, California — Through the eye of one of the world's most powerful telescopes, the 60-inch (152-centimeter) behemoth at the Mount Palomar Observatory, Halley's Comer stood out like a giant ghostly beacon as it sped toward Earth outside the orbit of Mars, 124 miles areas.

lion miles away.

It dominated its portion of the sky in the viewing early Wednesday, dwarfing every star behind it as it raced toward the environs of Earth for the 30th. time in recorded history.

"It's extraordinarily bright, much brighter than we expected it would be at this distance," said James Gibson, an astronomer at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California, "As it now stands, that comet's gas and dust cloud measures 90,000 miles across," or 146,208 kilometers. "That means it's grown seven times since I last observed it three months ago."

Mr. Gibson paused, then said, "In a way, I don't believe it. But I guess I have to believe it."

Halley's Comet's appearance in the skies of Earth this time may not be the best it has ever made, but it will not be the worst, either. The comet is expected to first become visible

best viewing month will be next March. The comet will reach its maximum brightness in early April, but by then it will be visible only from the Southern Hemisphere and the extreme southern parts of the Northern Hemisphere.

"We're predicting the tail will grow about 10 to 15 degrees across the sky," Mr. Gibson said. "That's less than half the length of the tail when the comet last appeared in 1910, but you have to remember that in 1910 the comet was so close that the head could be seen in the evening sky at the same time the tail was visible in the morning sky."

Donald K. Yeomans of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory said that astronomers using radio telescopes have measured the equivalent of a ton of water being boiled off the comet every second that it comes closer to Earth. While this may seem as if Halley's Comet is burning itself out, its estimated lifetime is another 200,000 years.

The rocky core of Halley now appears to be three kilometers across, the size of Manhattan Island," Mr. Yeomans said, "If you calculate that it loses roughly one meter of surface each time it circles the sun every 76 years, then theoretically it could make another 260 appearances before it

### Philip Will, Chicago Architect, Dies

CHICAGO—Philip Will Jr., 79, (a) co-founder of one of the nation's top architectural firms and a major influence on the design of many Chicago buildings, died Tuesday in

Venica, Florida. Mr. Will's death was announced by his company, Perkins & Will. Under his tutelage, Perkins &

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for a design of enduring signifi-cance. Mr. Will served as national president of the institute for two

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He left behind his personal resi-dence in the Chicago suburb of Evanston as one of his most prized designs, said Lawrence Perkins, cofounder of Perkins & Will.

Boris Lassanevitch, 80, a Russian 50s.

big game hunter, distiller and hote-lier, in Kaumandu. Nepal, where he lived for half a century and earned the nickname Boris of Katmandu.

Rani León Torras, president of the National Bank of Cuba for the past 12 years and a member of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee, Thursday in Havana of a heart attack. He was in his early

### High Tech Intruding on U.S. Privacy Laws **Aged Planes**

Washington Part Service
WASHINGTON — Privacy laws have failed to keep pace with computer and telephone technology, leaving American industries unprotected from unauthorized surveillance by competitors and citizens unprotected from unauthorized investigations, according to a WASHINGTON - The U.S. report Thursday by the congressio-Customs Service's air fleet, intendnal Office of Technology Assess-

ed to light airborne drug smugglers, is suffering from problems, a The report also said that of 142 The service's 70-plane fleet includes only 15 sophisticated air-

craft, said Representative Glenn English, Democrat of Oklahoma. Ten other planes are of limited use, and the remainder of the air force is "the junk," said Mr. En-glish, a principal backer of increas-ing the force. "Many can't even

Critic Says

**Hurt Drug** 

congressional critics says.

Fight in U.S.

He said the force's three twoman Cobra helicopters are useful only "if you're willing to risk the life of the arresting officer." He said a demonstration of the Cobras showed it would take too long for the crew to exit with smugglers' guns trained on them.

Largely at the initiative of Congress, the service's air division continues to expand, with a budget last fiscal year of \$55A million. Eight aircraft that can track smugglers from long distances are under construction, and two flying detection platforms are being modified.

The Customs Service is forming air units with planes to detect, in-tercept and track air smugglers. and then swoop down after them in helicopters when they land.

William Rosenblatt, the Customs Service's assistant commissioner for enforcement, said that the service has airplanes and radar stretching "from the East Coast to the West Coast." While the agen-cy's resources address "the various threats," he said, "I'm not going to tell you it's sufficient, no way."

Mr. Rosenblatt would not discuss specifics about Customs' air division. However:

· Customs officials told congressional staff members Sept. 5 that long-range radar to intercept smug-glers' aircraft will not fit in Beech

C-12s, a mainstay of the air fleet. · A Customs Service five-year plan acknowledges that there are radar gaps in the Gulf Coast where smugglers can avoid detection and that problems are even more evident over the western half of the southern border, because of "the present thinness" of radar, airplanes and crews.

 The service's parent agency, the Treasury Department, has given contradictory public testimony about the usefulness of P-3 fourengine turboprops, the state-of-the-art flying detection platforms modified for the drug war.

a victim of the current gaps in the ed their affairs in a simple, direct

federal agencies responding to a survey, excluding foreign intelli-gence or counterintelligence agencies, 35 either use or plan to use electronic surveillance. Court-approved wiretaps and other electronic surveillance were at a record high last year, it said.

The agency said 36 of the agencies already use a total of 85 computerized record systems for investigative or intelligence purposes, and maintain 288 million files on 114 million people.

The report said it is "technically

feasible" for these files to be linked into a single network that could track untold numbers of citizens

without good reason. The study said Americans are

### **Individal Donors Declining** In U.S. Politics, Study Says

The dependence of House Democratic incumbents on contributions from political action committees, or PACs, was significantly higher than it was for incumbent

in addition, the study showed that the small contributor, the donor of less than \$100, was steadily House Ways and Means Commit-

Donations of under \$100 ac- the opposite direction, It voted to percent in 1984, while falling from an annual credit ceiling of \$50. 38 to 23 percent for Senate candidates over the same period. Even when inflation is taken into account, small contributions have declined by 17 percent from 1980 to

Democratic incumbents in 1984 re- consul in Guatemala, and three ceived an average of \$151,202 from other persons were killed Wednes-PACs and \$144,868 from individ- day when their private airplane exuals. Republican incumbents re- ploded after touching off a mine as ceived an average of \$128,474 from the plane landed at a coffee planta-PACs, and \$174,402 from individ-tion 80 miles (130 kilometers)

without any legal protection new electronic surveillance appliagainst unauthorized tapping of cations," it continued. "The Fourth phone calls made on cellular or Amendment — which protects the cordless phones, as well as data right of the people to be secure in transfers between computers and their persons, houses, papers and digital transmission of video and effects against unreasonable The government, it said, could be ten at a time when people conduct-

privacy laws. The study showed and personalized fashion. that about 25 percent of federal agencies said they used or planned to use potentially vulnerable computer systems for law enforcement, nvestigations and intelligence.

The report, titled "Electronic Surveillance and Civil Liberties," is to be given to Representative Robert W. Kastenmeier, Democrat Wisconsin and chairman of the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties and the Administration of Justice.

"In the last 20 years," the report said, "there has been a virtual revolution in the technology relevant to electronic surveillance. Advance in electronics, semiconductors, computers, imaging, data bases and related technologies have greatly increased the technical options for surveillance activities.

"The existing statutory frame-work and judicial interpretation thereof do not adequately cover

searches and seizures' - was writ-

"Telephones, credit cards, computers and cameras did not exist." the report said. "Although the application of the Fourth Amend- tions."

not kept abreast of current technologies.

The privacy law, passed in 1968. covers wire and oral communications only. Mr. Kastenmeier and Senator Patrick J. Leahy, a Vermont Democrat, have introduced the Electronic Communication Privacy Act of 1985, which would extend "protection against interception from voice transmissions to virtually all electronic communica-

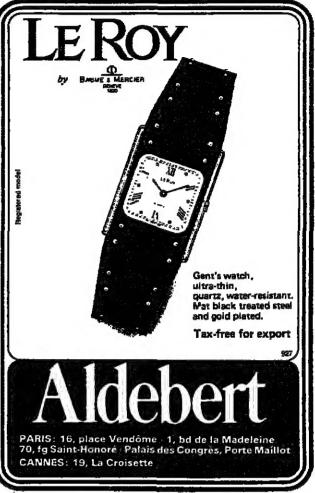


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#### Washington Past Service "PACs are displacing individ-WASHINGTON — For the first uals as the primary source of cam-time, incumbent House Democrats paign funds," the study concluded. in the United States received more It said the decline of small contribcampaign money last year from po- utors "cannot help but have a prolitical action committees than from found influence on Congress - es individual donors, according to a pecially when grass roots-based study by the Democratic Study funding is replaced by funds from interests outside of the member The Democratic Study Group, a liberal reform organization, called for legislation granting a 100-percent tax credit for political contri-

ounted for 46 percent of total kill the current 50-percent tax cred-House contributions in 1974 but 19 it on political contributions, up to

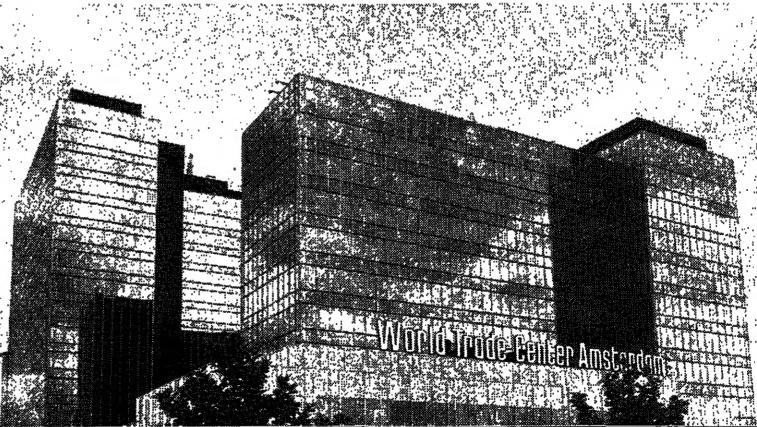
butions up to a total of \$100 a year.

tee, however, moved last week in

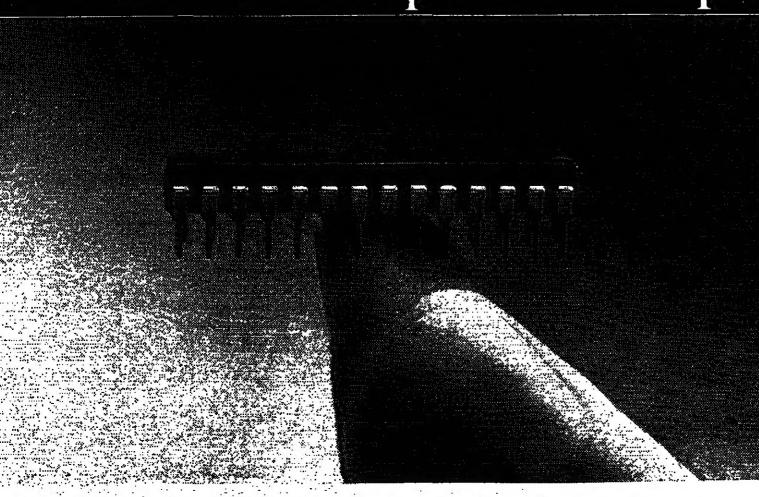
The Democratic-controlled

Consul Killed in Guatemala The Associated Press

GUATEMALA CITY - Nor-According to the study, House man Linds, Norway's honorary



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Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG - Racial violence erupted Thursday in the center of a major South African city for the second time in a week when police clashed with demonstrators in central Cape Town. Separately, President Pieter W.

Botha announced a lifting of emergency regulations in six of the 36 nd cities where they were imposed three months ago, claiming the stringent measures had been effective in restoring order.

Another two blacks were killed in clashes with the police in the Crossroads squatter camp outside Cape Town, bringing the death toll in that region over the past two months to 63 and the total killed in South Africa since racial violence began in September last year to

Young blacks hurled rocks and gasoline bombs at automobiles Cape Town airport for the third consecutive day, and police advised motorists in that city to wear crash

the violence in Cape Town, when past two months. police used a water cannon and whips to disperse a large crowd of tors who gathered in the city's main thoroughfare. Adderley Street.

Whites and blacks scattered as police in riot helmets lashed at townships in March.

stores.
While police sealed off central city streets to traffic, an officer with a bullhorn ordered shop assistants to return to their shops and other people to leave the downtown

"All people who don't work here. he ordered, adding: "This is valid for whites as well.

The violence in central Cape Town followed rioting Friday in central Johannesburg, when blacks rampaged through six city blocks attacking whites and smashing shop windows after a memorial service for a supporter of the black underground who was hanged for shooting a policeman,

According to press agency reports. Thursday's police action be-gan when a busload of black women arrived in Adderley Street to hold a demonstration demanding driving along a major highway to the withdrawal of troops from the segregated black and mixed-race townships outside Cape Town, where there have been bloody clashes between local inhabitants No one was seriously injured in and the security forces over the

A second crowd of blacks gathered at the same time outside a black and mixed-race demonstra- nearby courthouse, where three mixed-race men were appearing on a charge of murdering a policem during a black funeral rally in the

Showing a hesitancy in the face them with whips, knocking some Showing a hesitancy in the face down, and a water cannon fired of the large number of whites min-

purple dye at the crowd, staining gling in the crowd that contrasted buildings and splashing into some with the precipitate action police officers pleaded with the crowd to disperse.

You are going to give me laryngitis, my throat won't take it, please people, disperse, otherwise we will have to take action," an officer said

The six towns where the emergency regulations have been lifted. four in the Eastern Cape and two in Transvaal, are all on the periphery of the main areas of unrest.

The assessment of observers was that the level of racial violence in the country has increased since the partial state of emergency was de-

The violence has tended to shift to new areas, such as Cape Town. Natal and the north-eastern Cape, while continuing to simmer in most of the areas where it originally

overall, the daily casualty rate bas more than doubled and the level of black anger appears to have

The police in Cape Town and adjoining townships arrested 14 news reporters, including four foreign television cameramen, and four others claimed they were assaulted by police, according to

news agency reports.
The foreign TV crewmembers were held in a police truck, then taken to a police station for questioning. They were later released

> Mr. Nunn, encouraged by the NATO commitments to improve defenses, had sponsored a bill providing \$200 million for the fund. He promoted the legislation as a "carrot" approach to the problem instead of reintroducing his 1984

> > The U.S. official said the European reaction to the special fund has been characterized by suspicion of U.S. intentions and hesitation about designating matching money. The matching funds are not required by the legislation, but Mr. Nunn expects the allies to make significant financial contributions.

Sam Nunn

**Allies Balk** 

At U.S. Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

tion stocks, logistical support and

other measures of conventional

The official said some nations.

notably West Germany, had al-

ready shown willingness to fund

improvements in this area, But the

commitment of several smaller

The second area of improvement

concerns the response to a special

\$250-million fund approved by

Congress this year to support coop-

eration of the United States and

European allies in developing new

NATO allies was not as certain.

military strength.

armament systems.

The United States may have specific cooperative programs to pro-pose Nov. 15, when NATO deputy defense ministers hold a special meeting in Brussels, the official

The United States sees greater cooperation on arms among the allies as important because of the increasing cost of developing new weapons systems. The duplication of effort by the allies is one reason why the affiance cannot match the Warsaw Pact in the output of con-



By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service trol adviser has expressed interest milicant advantage in numbers. in a Soviet proposal for an interim agreement on medium-range miss that would freeze the number of U.S. and Soviet missiles in Europe and Asia

Paul H. Nitze, who advises President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz, repeated the overall U.S. criticism of the proposals outlined by Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, in Paris this month and later amplified at the Geneva negotiations.

But Mr. Nitze noted Wednesday that the Soviet Union had offered to separate the talks on mediumrange weapons from the two other parts of the Geneva negotiations. on strategic, or long-range, weap-ons, and on space-based defenses.

The United States has long sought to separate the issues because Moscow was linking progress in the strategic and medium-range Thatcher, Reagan Meet talks to an end of the American

space-based program, Mr. Gorbachev's initial propos-als, which included a 50-percent cut in strategic delivery systems, raised questions among U.S. officials when he proposed a freeze on medium-range SS-20 missiles in Europe at 243. It was uncertain to them at the time what the Soviet side intended to do about the 200

SS-20 missiles in Asia, Mr. Nitze said that the Soviet plan for an interim freeze called for a freeze on SS-20s in Asia as well. Other American officials said this became clear in the Geneva talks

In the U.S. view, the Soviet Union, by proposing an interim freeze on medium-range missiles, seemed, in effect, to acknowledge that the United States could retain the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles installed in Western Europe since late 1983. Previously, Soviet proposals insisted on a dismantling of the new American missiles.

Mr. Nitze said the Soviet proposal on medium-range missiles was WASHINGTON — The Reagan nevertheless unacceptable because administration's senior arms conthe Russians would still have a significant advantage in numbers

Union still wanted the U.S. force

proposals contained an infinite number of hookers" but that they

Arms talks between the United

Prime Minister Margaret

Thatcher of Britain, warning that Mr. Gorbachev was winning the propaganda battle in advance of next month's Geneva meeting, urged Mr. Reagan on Wednesday to seize the initiative by stressing his commitment to arms reduction, the Los Angeles Times reported from New York.

Mr. Thatcher and Mr. Reagan, in New York for the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, discussed issues of the summit meeting during a half-hour session.

The Dutch parliament approved

Approval of the outline, which covers arrangements for siting and control of the missiles, is a further step toward the government's final decision next month on whether to

Moreover, he said, the Soviet

reduced after the interim freeze and wanted the Soviet force to be balanced by the number of British and French missiles, something unac-ceptable to NATO. Mr. Nitze said that the Soviet

also contained useful ideas. He said Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev could not possibly settle "the immensely complex and varied issues" in arms control when they meet in Geneva on Nov. 19

States and the Soviet Union broke down in 1983 when the Soviet side walked out when the first of 572 planned American missiles were deployed in Europe to counter the

■ Dutch Approve Accord

Thursday a draft accord with Washington on deploying cruise missiles in the Netherlands, Reuters reported from the Hagne.



President Duarte hugs his daughter, Inés, and her friend Ana Cecilia Villeda, after their release on Thursday,

### Duarte's Daughter Released In Prisoner Swap With Rebels

(Continued from Page 1)

main in El Salvador. ing in the evacuation of 96 wound- were abducted as they arrived for

The wounded prisoners were to be turned over to the Red Cross in Jucuaran, 70 miles southeast of the capital, for transfer to other countries. A Panamanian Air Force plane was waiting at the capital's

Mr. Rey Prendes said Wednesday that details of the exchange were worked out in three days of long meetings between representatives of the government and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, the main rebel military

The agreement, reached Tuesthe country and others would re- day, would end more than six weeks of tension that started when The government also was assist- Mrs. Duarte Durán and her friend i ed guerrillas to other countries for classes at a private college in San medical treatment. The wounded Salvador on Sept. 10. One body-rebels presumably had been in guard was killed and one was wounded in the abduction. The abduction and subsecut

> cials of Mr. Duarte's government which, in addition to the six-year war with leftist insurgents; faces deep economic and social prob-The original guerrilla demands were for two prisoners and an explanation of what had happened to a number of others presumed cap-

negotiations had preoccupied offi-

tured. The demands grew to nine prisoners, and eventually to 34. The government had released three of the 34 previously. The 22 it agreed to release left nine the government said it could not account

Mr. Duarte won the approval of the country's powerful military establishment to negotiate the prisoner exchange. But the deal nevertheless generated strong criticism of the president from the political

to fight against the released energil-

### India, Pakistan to Confer on Nuclear Projects

(Continued from Page 1)-

gotiations to reassure each other about the peaceful nature of their nuclear program, said, "We haven't discussed how they are going to

Niaz Naik. Pakistan's secretary of foreign affairs, said that it had been "agreed to initiate the process of technical discussions between India and Pakistan on the question of nuclear nonproliferation."

He added, "We are leaving it up to the technical people to decide what is the best modality to reassure each other that both sides are pursuing peaceful programs." Nuclear development remains the main source of tension between

the two countries. Both deny that

they have programs to make nucle-

ar arms, but India has recently

THEINTERNATIONAL MANAGER A WEEKLY GLIDEST SHERRY BUCHMAN

stan is developing a weapon. An Indian general recently asto conduct a nuclear test on the Chinese border, and Mr. Gandhi achieve this objective," and other top Indian officials have said that Pakistan has the ability to produce as many as five bombs and s being helped by other powers.

"We talked about the problem of their nuclear program, and he said they are not doing it," Mr. Gandhi said after his meeting with General Zia on Wednesday, "but we are not fully convinced."

added, "Somehow, we have to work sources said Thursday. together to see how to solve the

stepped up allegations that Paki- to keep our area free of nuclear weapons.

"We would welcome any ideas. serted that Pakistan was preparing participate in any consultations, at-

#### French Police Arrest Suspected Terrorist

PARIS - A suspected member of a leftist French guerrilla group sought in connection with a bank But, in a conciliatory tone, he robbery has been caught, police

They said Meyer Azerouhald, 26, problem."

General Zia has repeatedly denied India's charge. In his speech
tion, was arrested Sunday. He was Wednesday before the General As- sentenced to life imprisonment in sembly, he said: "Pakistan is pre- absentia last year for his involvepared to enter into any agreement ment in a Paris bank attack in 1980 or arrangement with India on the in which a man died and another basis of sovereignty and reciprocity was seriously inju

#### Reagan Challenges Moscow to a 'Fresh Start' (Continued from Page 1) try as well, provided there is no confidence, we are ready to suppletheir arsenals and ban and destroy substantial change in the strategic

anti-satellite systems." Mr. Shevardnadze noted that removed some medium-range mis-

siles from that area. reached."

situation there.

He said radical steps in nuclear Moscow had proposed solutions to disarmament should be combined the question of medium-range nu- with measures aimed at easing miliclear weapons in Europe and had tary tensions and building confi-

"All this should be done under

ment it with additional mutually He said, "We state this very em-

phatically, because there are those who would like to make world public opinion believe that the Soviet Union is against verification. We ask them: Are you ready, as we are, "If an appropriate agreement is strict and reliable control," he said, to scrap hundreds of missiles and he said, "we shall not "Where verification with national aircraft, thousands of nuclear increase the number of such mis- technical means may be inadequate charges? Say 'yes' and we shall be

Advertisements paid for this week by the Nationalist Republi-can Alliance, coffee growers and other groups asked how the government could explain the exchange to soldiers in the field who would have

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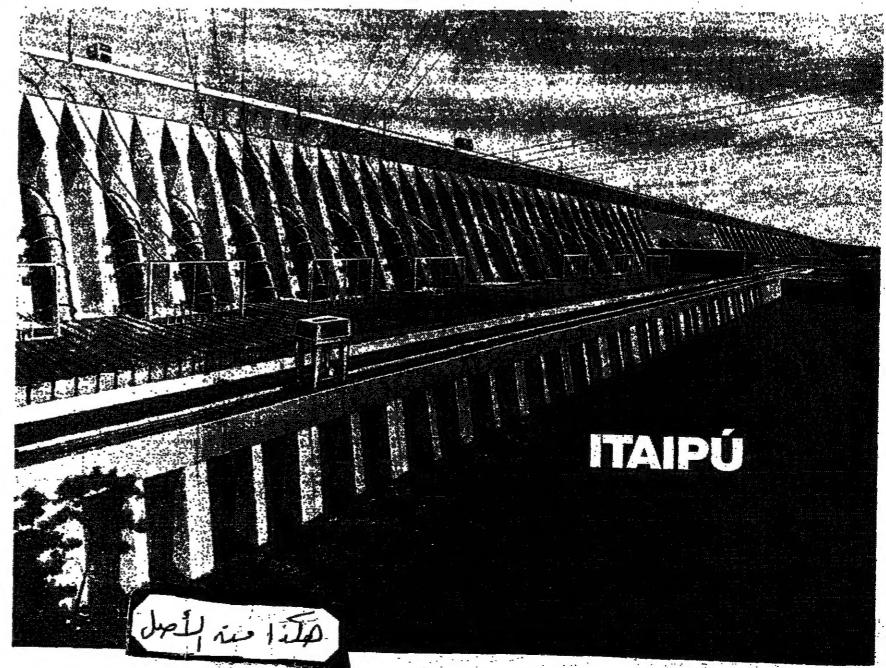
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# A First: Oscars for Ready-to-Wear Designs

ional Herald Tribune International Herald Tripine

A PARIS — The Paris collections ended Thursday with the awarding of the first Oscars to French readyto-wear designers. The ceremony was held in the grandiose l'Opéra de Paris, ordered built by Napoicon III and opened in 1875. The show, attended by about

#### PARIS FASHION

1,200 people, was televised in France, Japan and the United States to an audience estimated at 250 million, which gives some idea how much fashion has evolved into a saga of megatalents, megabucka and mega-intrigues.

Everything was red in this opu-lent setting, from the grand stair-way and balconies, draped with red flowers, to the dinner tables covered with red tablecloths. The orchestra was buried inside a square, red-draped podium. At the announcement of the Oscars, a red curtain was lifted and 200 models, and in charles of red by the dressed in shades of real by as-designers attending, stood on a huge colonnaded stairway — the Opera's set for "Iphigenic en Taur-

Opera's set for pauge.

As Gene Pressman, president of Barneys, New York, put it: "I'd rather be watching the Super Bowl, but this is very impressive."

Pier-Luigi Pizzi, the Italian op-who coordinated the

Pier-Luigi Pizzi, the Italian opera director, who coordinated the show with the French television. filming the arrival of the designers on the Opéra grand stairway and on the Opera grams of the orche Most of them arrived with glamor-Most of them satived with Cher, Yves Saint Laurent with Catherine Den-Durie se enve, Emanuel Ungaro with Anouk-Ardanı.

The evening had a distinctly institutional edge, thanks to Jack
Lang, France's culture minister, Thomas # whose idea it was, and who has - al balle given his support to promoting French lashion. He was there, as well as Danielle Mitterrand, the president's wife, and Edith Cres-ाजा है। son, the minister of industry and foreign trade. Frederic Mitterrand, a nephew of the president who knows a lot about movies but not much about fashion, was the emcee

- 136 30

ari

While all the designers sat side by side in two orchestra rows, Saint Laurent's business partner, Pierre who has been known to pull to to fashion strings, sat on the right of Mrs. Mitterrand.

Nine Oscars were presented, six in them awarded by a jury selected by Jacques Moucher, head of the French Chambre Syndicale. The other three were voted on by 200 fashion journalists, under the subeing pervision of IFOP, a French poll-

The hero of the evening was Az- din; Issey Miyake, Saint Laurent Andrey Hepburn, who attended



Azzedine Alaia, the Tunisian-born designer, at awards ceremony for Paris fashion designers Thursday with Iman, the fashion model, and Grace Jones, the actress and singer.

#### The hero of the evening was Azzedine Alaïa, the diminutive Tunisian designer, who won two Oscars and who is responsible for re-emphasizing the body, bringing back shape to fashion.

sian designer, who won two Oscars award was for the best collection and is who responsible for re-emphasizing the body, bringing back shape to fashion. The Oscars voted by the jury

went to five coutoriers. The awards sented to 12 ready-to-wear design-

The jury awarded two Oscars While the naming of the first win-ner was greeted with deafening applause, the second named winner Chanel, Balenciaga and Madame had people wondering — Rykiel Gres, who presided the event and being known as a designer of nice got the biggest ovation. as the journalists choice for de-

zedine Alaia, the diminutive Tuni- and Claude Montana, Montana's the ceremony with Hubert de Gi-

John B. Fairchild, chairman of Women's Wear Daily and a man who has packed a lot of excitement into fashion, received the Oscar voted by the journalists were pre- from Paloma Picasso for "spreading French fashion in the world." Helene Lazaress, who sounded the

magazine Elle and helped estabjointly to Alaza and Sonia Rykiel. lished a French fashion image in There were special ributes to Chanel, Balenciaga and Madame

knits. The idea, apparently, was to
have a woman designer on the podium. Alsa won the second Oscar

As a gesture to the honse of Dior,
which was not on either of the two
lists of nominations, the organizers brought onstage Marc Bohan, signer of the year.

Dior's couture designer, along with
Other symmers were Pietre Car- 200 seamstresses dressed in white.

venchy, her favorite couturier, also received a special mention. Some people felt that Karl La-gerfeld should have been given spe-

cial attention, both in connect with the house of Chanel and because he invented deluxe ready-towear at Chloe. Valentino, also missing from the

cluded the mother of his partner, Giancarlo Giammetti. It was a highly charged evening

and a feat of sorts to capture so many designers in one place. As short films of each designer were shown, along with their designs, it was also as if a page of French fashion was being turned, herald-ing the beginning of the new and

### All Phone **Numbers** To Change In France

PARIS - The entire telephone dialing system of France will change Friday at 11 P.M.

At that hour, the country will be divided into two phoning areas: the Paris region - Paris and its suburbs, including Versailies and Fountainebleau - and the rest of France. All numbers in France will have

seven digits used until now, Outside the Paris region, where six digus have been customary, area codes used previously will become part of subscribers' telephone numbers. The switch, according to officials

eight digits, instead of the six or

of the state-owned Post and Telecommunications, or PTT, will not mean any interruption to service,

even to calls in progress. But it will double the capacity of the telephone network, now near saturation in Paris and other areas, making 50 million numbers available to meet demand well past the year 2000. It will also help in development of new services such as radio telephones, telecopiers and toll free numbers, according to

For Paris itself, all local numbers will remain unchanged except that they will start with a 4. At the International Herald Tri-

bune, for example, the phone number 747-1265 will become 4747-Elsewhere in the Paris region, the prefix 3 will be added to numbers in the Val d'Oise and Yvelines departments, including Versailles and

St. Germain-en-Laye, and the prefix 6 will be added for the Essonne and the Seine-et-Marne, including Evry and Fontainebleau. Calling from abroad will change only for the Paris region. Before the

change, a caller to a number in Paris would have dialed from abroad: 33 (country code for France), then I (city code for Paris), then the seven-digit local num-After 11 P.M. Friday, a caller

from abroad must dial 33, then 1. then the new eight-digit number beginning with the prefix 4. Similist of winners, was a good sport: he larly, to call someone in Versailles, stayed to the end and was host of a caller will dial 33, then 1, then the table for his whole crew, which in- prefix 3 before the previous local

Beginning Friday night, callers from the Paris region to the rest of the country will dial 16, the inter-France code for the provinces, then the new eight-digit number that begins with the old area code.

Those calling the Paris region from elsewhere in France must dial 16, then I, then the new eight-digit

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Research is also expensive. For

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ten years for a new pharmaceuti-

cal product to be fully tested

for the jobs it provides.

### Brazil's Children of the Streets

### Crime by Minors Has Surged as Millions Fight for Survival

By Alan Riding New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO - Small barefoot and about 12 years old, the boy reached through a car window and snatched a woman's neck. lace. Her scream alerted four passing men, who grabbed the youth and began beating his face and ribs. Eventually, a police car arrived and officers took away the badly

The incident itself was not unusual. Street crime committed by minors, often carrying guns, has surged here in recent years. With it has come rising public pressure on the police to get tough. Angry crowds have occasionally caught

young muggers and lynched them. Yet the 10-minute scene acted out one recent Sunday morning in the elegant Ipanema neighborhood reflected a larger drama - that of millions of abandoned and needy Brazilian children who are growing up as illiterate, alienated and un-

employable outcasts. Forced onto the streets in order to survive, they are to be seen in any city at any time begging or shining shoes or selling chewing gum at traffic lights or bus termi-

Statistics show that relatively few of these street children become involved in crime. But this is not the perception of the alarmed middle classes. Because many people tend to view the poor youths as potential assailants rather than victims, Brazil has been slow to address the problem of mass child

According to government fig-ures, 36 million Brazilians under the age of 18, or about 60 percent of the total, are "needy," and seven million of these have lost all or most links with their families and have been "abandoned or margina-

One-third of all children between 7 and 14 - about eight million - do not attend school, and more than half the children under 6 years old are undernourished.

Now, in the more open climate brought by the recent return of civilian government to Brazil after 21 years of military rule, concerned officials, sociologists and church workers express hope that greater attention can be given to the issue. "My first job is to denounce this

situation as loudly as possible," said Nelson Aguiar, the new head of Funabem, as the Foundation for the Welfare of Minors is known "This is a political problem. A country that has the world's eighth largest capitalist economy cannot say it lacks the resources to rescue its dearest patrimony from mis-

destitute children is common umberland while on a military exthroughout Latin America. But ercise, a spokesman added.

many sociologists say social and Protection of Minors in a crumfamily disintegration are most seri- bling building in central Rio de ous in Brazil. They attribute this to Janeiro, said that 70 percent of a legacy of slavery, which was abolished in 1888, and a function of ers. large-scale peasant migration from the impoverished northeast to ur-

ban slums in the south. Mr. Aguiar said: "We work with police." bor and health policies. We are just the visible tip of a failed social system.

the military regime in 1964, has society," he said. "At first, the 427,000 minors living in its institutions. About 150,000 have been innocence, After that, he begins to placed under its protection by fam- steal surreptitiously. Finally, he ily courts, although only 14,000 of takes what he needs by force." these have committed crimes.

"For lack of financial, technical and human resources," Mr. Aguiar said, "we are attending to less than 6 percent of those whom we have an institutional obligation to help. In most of Brazil, the organiza-

tion works through state welfare offices, but in Rio de Janeiro. Funabem is directly in charge of "pro-tection homes" and reform schools for almost 4,000 minors. Its main "campus" for abandoned children, in the suburb of Quintino, illus-trates the problems faced around the country.

Thalita Vieira Lima, who runs one house at Quintino that has 22 deaf mutes among its 251 students. said: "We have a large percentage of children with mental or physical problems. We try to reintegrate them into their families, but so many are from broken families and few mothers can cope.

Those who "graduate" from Funabem carry the stigma of having been in the institution and then face the problem of finding work.

Instead of building more institu-tions for destitute children, Funabem's new team has decided to decentralize, specifically by trying to persuade local groups to assume responsibility for their own chil-

More complex is the problem of juvenile delinquents, who in many cases are handled roughly by the police and then sent to overcrowded detention centers where hardened teen-age criminals, including murderers, mix freely with minor

Gilberto Dantas, who is in charge of the Police Precinct for the

### West German Fighter Crashes

LONDON - A West German Tornado jet fighter crashed Thursday in northern England, killing two crew members, the British Defense Ministry said. The aircraft The problem of abandoned and crashed in a remote area of North-

"But many of the kids just need a job," he said. "This is not a prob-lem that can be handled by the

the consequences of the failure of land, agricultural, educational, laneedy children, the problem of ju-venile crime will inevitably grow.

The child has a legitimate right Funabem, which was set up by 10 defend himself against a hostile hungry child holds out his hand in



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Bayer AG turnover increased by 8.9 per cent to DM 9.4 billion. Profit before tax rose by 25.8 per cent, reaching DM 830 million.

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### The UN: Three Times Yes

Do we need the United Nations? If it had not been around for 40 years, would the world now invent it? Can a case be made, without humbug, for an organization that thrives on humbug? The answer is three times yes.

The UN Charter, which came into effect 40 years ago Thursday, did not outlaw wars or create a world government. It spoke instead of establishing "conditions under which justice and respect for obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained." The UN has improved conditions for ending or containing violent quarrels between its members. They may sometimes scorn its appeals and spurn the good offices of the secretary-general, as in the Iran-Iraq war. But the record is otherwise in most flash-fire conflicts. Belligerents willing to be rescued can find face-saving salvation in appeals by the Security Council for cease-fires.

That was the case in successive Arab-Israeli wars, and in clashes between India and Pakistan. Without a United Nations, Turkey's invasion of Cyprus could have ended in a war with Greece instead of a cold truce monitored by UN peacekeepers. When swords are drawn, the United Nations can blunt the edges of conflict and slow the rush to calamity.

It did so most memorably in the 1962 Cuban missile crisis, providing the open forum at which Soviet and American diplomats argued, as well as backstage facilities for vital soundings. When the secretary-general called on Moscow and Washington to avert a confronta-tion at sea, both found it expedient to comply.

world as a gasp of relief.

Those who deplore the United Nations because it provides a stage for nations hostile to the United States miss the point. The organiza-tion's strength is its universality. It reflects the real world. If it did not exist, something like it would be devised to curb quarrels among in-

terdependent states. Because everyone belongs, no one can afford to ignore it.

The benefits of belonging are uneven, Poorer nations gain more. They pay token dues, reap the most from UN development programs and can combine their votes to agitate for special causes. And yes, the Communist bloc also gains from the stature conferred by membership in the United Nations.

But U.S. interests are also served. How otherwise expose the failures of Marxist dogmas, or the designs of Soviet diplomacy? There is a useful lesson in what happened when Moscow angrily boycotted the Security Council in 1950. The council promotly bestowed the flag of the United Nations on the U.S.-led armies opposing Communist aggression in Korea.

The UN is often ungainly and inefficient and its rostrum used by scoundrels no less than sages. It is debased by hypocrisy, especially on human rights, and deadened by prolixity. It is a meager substitute for what its founders wanted and what it pretends to be - an assembly of nations truly striving for a fairer, safer world. Still, the United Nations remains as valid, and as necessary, as that aspiration. - THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### Choices on the U.S. Deficit

President Rengan and the Congress have spent all year debating deficit reduction, and only now are they down to the specifics - the "reconciliation" and appropriations bills that will actually do the job. These are the bills to carry out the broad policy contained in the budget resolution finally adopted in August. Budget resolutions settle only some issues; they leave a lot of blanks to be filled in. The fights over implementation are turning out to be as sharp and in many ways as important as the loftier deliberations that preceded them.

Thus the White House chief of staff. Donald Regan, warned last Friday that the administration opposes the Senate reconciliation bill in its current form, in part because of powerful policy consequences it could have for taxes. In lowering the deficit, the bill would levy two new taxes, neither large but each with the realm of taxation. One would apply to most manufactured goods, to pay for the cleaning up of leaky chemical dumps, the other to imports, to finance a new program for workers who have lost jobs to foreign competition. The bill would also perpetuate as 16 cents a pack bill would also perpetuate, at 16 cents a pack, the U.S. excise tax on cigarettes, which otherwise will revert to 8 cents.

Its sponsors estimate that the reconciliation legislation would reduce the deficit by \$21.6 billion this year, and the taxes are an important part of that - but Mr. Regan said the president's advisers would urge him to veto the bill unless the tax provisions and some others

(involving Medicare and offshore oil revenue: in particular) are cut out. And what of the deficit if a veto were sustained? That presumably would be the next day's problem.

The Senate has been working through a similar set of choices, in action on appropriations bills. In 1984, it took the Senate about a quarter of an hour to pass the appropriations bill for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and 17 independent agencies; last week it took two days. Much of the debate involved a weighing of the budget resolution against cuts proposed in general revenue sharing and health programs for veterans. The Senate finally compromised, sticking to its budget targets but fudging just a little on the cuts; it found some money elsewhere, including in the favorite secret drawer of all budgetcutters, administrative expenses.

These efforts to fine-tune the year's results are, of course, all unassailable. The president, his aides and members of Congress are supposed to fight about which programs to cut — and the administration is right in some of its objections to the reconciliation bill, particularly to the clean-up tax (which smells like a regressive value-added tax) and to the shell game that would be played with oil revenues. But for five years the deficit problem has been regularly subordinated to policy preferences on taxes, defense and social programs. That is what is continuing to happen, and at some point the finessing has to stop.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

### Other Opinion

#### The UN: In Fashion Again?

Where, in the middle of Paris's crisis with Wellington and Canberra, was [External Relations Minister Roland Dumas able to meet constructively and discreetly with his New Zealand and Australian colleagues? At the United Nations. Where is Secretary of State George Shultz preparing the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting with his Soviet counter-part. Eduard Shevardnadze? They meet Friday at the UN. Where do representatives of Algeria and Morocco, of Greece and Turkey, of Israel and Arab countries, of El Salvador and Nicaragua, even of Iran and Iraq, find it possible to open or renew discreet negotiations? In

the famous glass building on the East River.
It has again become fashionable to show oneself in this lofty place; the will to save the system is now almost unanimous. This alone is not enough to assure peace in the world, but it most certainly was necessary.

- Le Monde (Paris).

Our shrinking planet is sitting on a pile of explosive problems: a growing arsenal of nu-clear weapons, population problems, a fragile world monetary system overdependent on the U.S. dollar, global pollution, trade protectionism, and many others. Clearly, there is no cause for complacency on celebrating the CIN's 40th anniversary.

- The Jakarta Post.

#### Of Government and the Law

At home and abroad, the Reagan administration has made clear that it will not be inconvenienced by mere laws; it will do as it likes. But government under law is no mere game that we can quit whenever we do not like the rules. By stalking out of the World Court. the administration derailed progress toward a world in which nations are governed by some-thing other than the law of the jungle. In treating the Constitution and laws of the United States with the same cavalier contempt, the president and his advisers do great harm.

When Ronald Reagan was inaugurated, he swore not to do whatever he could get away with, but to "support and defend the Constitution." And that document's aspiration is precisely to replace the ethic of "might makes right" with a regime in which all parties, including the government, abide by and stand equal before an impartial standard of justice. The Constitution binds the president and his administration just as surely as it binds the

rest of the American people. Balzac once described law as a spiderweb that snags trifling little flies, but surely cannot hold a hawk. Even the most affable of presideuts should not be allowed to make that cynical metaphor into his code of conduct.

- Laurence H. Tribe, Tyler Professor of Constitutional Law at Harvard University, writing in the Los Angeles Times.

### FROM OUR OCT. 25 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Will Britain Protect Holland? LONDON - Germany and the integrity of the Netherlands are discussed. The Daily Express says: "A German annexation of Holland is impossible so far as British policy is concerned. We cannot and must not afford to allow the integrity of the Netherlands to be impaired. The independence of Holland and Belgium must be a cardinal feature of all British policy. That has been well understood all over the world, and in Holland the possibility of German annexation was always put aside on the assumption that England would not permit such a rearrangement of the balance of power. But now, it appears, this confidence in British determination and in British power is being undermined. It is being under-

mined because England is allowing Germany to wrest from her the supremacy of the seas."

1935: Dutch Schultz Dies in Gang War NEW YORK - Arthur Flegenheimer, known as Dutch Schultz, Bronx "beer baron" and king of the billion-dollar Harlem numbers racket, died [on Oct. 24] from a fusillade of submachine-gun bullets that cut him down with three of his lieutenants in a Newark tavern [on Oct. 23]. Police believe the shooting

marks the outbreak of the most bitter underworld war in the city's history and which is expected to continue until all of Schultz's nchmen are dead or in flight. Informers told police the Schultz gang of Brooklyn and the Brownsville section have been engaged in a war of extinction. Seventy-eight persons have been killed in the racket wars since the repeal of Prohibition ended rum-running. The terror of gang warfare hangs over the city's under-world as it awaits almost certain reprisals.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92:20 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, Tel.: (1) 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cables Herald Paris, ISSN: 0294-8052.

France. Tel.: (1) 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cables Herald Paris. ISSN: 0.294-8052.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Asia Readquarters, 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong, Tel. 5-285618. Telex 61170.

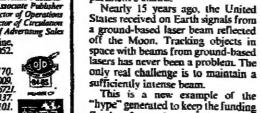
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S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanteure B 732021126. Commission Partiaire No. 61337.

U.S. subscription: \$322 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

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### With a New Ally, Volcker Sits High

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Few men in public life enjoy the prestige and public acclaim accorded Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. It is said, and it is probably a measure of his influence, that

said, and it is probably a measure of his influence, that he is the second most powerful person in America.

Just a few weeks ago, while Mr. Volcker was in Seoul at the annual meetings of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, financial markets plunged on the rumor that he would resign his job because he was angry over upcoming appointments to the Federal Reserve Board, which has seven members, of two men whose economic philosophies differed from his.

Then, when he put an end to rumors that he might leave the Fed to replace A.W. Clausen as president of the World Bank, the markets, and his opposite num-

the World Bank, the markets, and his opposite num-

the World Bank, the markets, and his opposite numbers in foreign countries, responded with cheers.

Mr. Volcker is seen around the world as a man of the highest integrity, dedicated to public service rather than accumulation of personal wealth. He has about two years to go on his second four-year term as chairman. The view expressed in Seoul was that while it would be a coup for the World Bank if he chose to become its president, it would be an overall loss to the world financial community if he left the Fed early. It has become clear in recent weeks that because of the job shuffle between Donald T. Rezan and James A.

Treasury Secretary James Baker, with Volcker's close cooperation, has sharply altered America's international economic policies.

the job shuffle between Donald T. Regan and James A.

Baker 3d, Mr. Volcker's power has been enhanced. Mr.

Regan, as Treasury secretary, fought with Mr. Volcker, attempting to influence monetary policy.

But the Reagan administration has made sensible accommodations to the real world. Mr. Baker, as Treasury secretary, has made a sharp policy turn on international economic policies, seeking and receiving Mr. Volcker's close cooperation. Thus, as Mr. Baker said Oct. 13. "I think we've been able to work together to accomplish some things for the United States that are important. We could never have done what we did at the Plaza Hotel vis-à-vis the dollar without the active cooperation of the Federal Reserve."

Mr. Baker's reference was to his initiation of a move to devalue the dollar through coordinated intervention by the five major currency countries. It was an effort to devalue the dollar in order to blunt the congressional

drive toward trade protectionism. Mr. Volcker had long favored a moderate policy of intervention so as to prevent market speculators from enjoying a one-way bet on currency values. But during his first term, Mr. Reagan favored a hands-off policy.

With Mr. Volcker's help, Mr. Baker has also evolved a new strategy to deal with the growing crisis in Third

World debt. It involves calling on the big banks to make additional new loans to the developing countries,



and on the multilateral development banks such as the

and on the multilateral development banks such as the World Bank to loosen their purse strings.

This is a new approach for the Reagan administration, which sees more trouble brewing for Mexico and other major borrowers as oil and other commodity prices plunge. The shift in White House strategy puts the Treasury in parallel with the Federal Reserve instead of on a collision course.

Mr. Volcker will now have an important role in convincing private banks that Mr. Baker's pitch to them to boost loans to Third World nations by \$20 billion over the next three years is crucial to the kind of economic growth — as opposed to the austerity demands made in the past — that will enable debtor nations to pay their debts.

There are differences, to be sure. Mr. Volcker is also

a bit worried, though he was ahead of the administra-tion on the need to pull down an overvalued dollar, that the process can go too far, too fast.

He said at an American Stock Exchange conference that so long as the United States faces a large budget deficit, the Federal Reserve must avoid a plunge in the dollar that would discourage foreigners from buying Treasury bills and notes.

A conversation on Mr. Baker's plane to Seoul underscored his worry about the "tricky business" of talking the dollar down. "I'm just as worried about the dollar falling too far as I am about it's being too high," he said. Once a nation starts pushing its own currency down, he believes, it cannot be sure of keeping control. But Mr. Volcker seems to have as much confidence

in Mr. Baker's pragmatic conservatism as Mr. Baker has in him. The Fed chairman might have chosen two different board members than the supply-siders handed him by the White House, But the commanding force of his personality is such that he is likely to dominate the Federal Reserve System as long as he is there — especially since he has a friend at the Treasury.

The Washington Post.

# For the 'Nonaligned,' Time for Realignment

By Pranay Gupte

ing it behooves the members of the 159-nation body to consider the fu-ture of one of the Third World's basic articles of faith, nonalignment.

As both a concept and a course of action, nonalignment is at its nadir. It enjoys little credibility in either the Third World or the West. It has been unable to offer imaginative and prac-tical solutions to global problems of war and peace. Its political rhetoric is predictable, and its leaders seem be-set by intellectual confusion.

It may not, however, be doomed to a permanent breakdown. It is still possible for moderate Third World leaders to guide the movement away from its self-righteous rhetoric and political posturing toward a more pragmatic course that would gem-inely help the people of the develop-ing countries. By casting off ideologi-cal blinders and anti-West reflexes, Third World leaders can still make a useful contribution on global issues such as the debt crisis, population growth and development.

The so-called nonaligned countries have put on a particularly shabby performance in recent days: Led by India, several broke a United Nations gentleman's agreement by pro-posing to invite Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to address the General Assembly. Some supporters of this resolution persisted despite the hijacking of the Achille Lauro and the murder of an aged hostage. The epi-sode pointed again to the nonaligned countries' penchant for brinkman-ship and confrontation, along with their determined abuse of Israel. The resolution was eventually dropped, but only under strong pressure from President Reagan.

The nonaligned movement was include so many countries (more than 100) of so many different persuasions that the movement now finds it difficult to define its larger intere

gage in confrontation with the "colo-

N FW YORK — These are carnival days at the United Nations, a time for self-congratulation that the organization is still on its feet for its 40th birthday. But amid the celebrating, it behooves the manhant of the constituencies. And despite their claims of neutrality, the nonaligned countries align themselves as-tonishingly often with the Soviet Union. The sad thing is that all of this obtains for the movement little beyond continued resentment and

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scorn on the part of the West. Surely there is a better way for the nonaligned nations to meet their peoples common, and urgent, concerned—the Third World's trillion-dellar debt, the poor industrial production in most developing countries and their inefficient food-distribution systems. What the movement ought to be looking for is a steadier and less rhetorical relationship with the West-ern industrial nations. Only this way can the movement hope to begin to solve its looming problems.

A revised and more effective, defi-

nition of "nonalignment" might be cooperation, not confrontation, with the West and co-existence with, not

co-option by, the Soviet bloc. Nonaligned leaders should be de-veloping ties with sympathetic Westveloping tes with sympathetic Westerners, forming a common constituency to tackle questions such as
racism, apartheid, the debt crisis,
narcotics trafficking, illegal migration and refugee problems. They
should recognize that their countries. economic problems are likely to be solved most quickly and effectively through some form of capitalism and market-oriented economic policies.

It is tempting to write off the nonaligned movement as obsoicte and worthless. But this would be unfair to emerging moderate leaders such as Prime Ministers Rajiv Gandhi of In-dia, Ranasinghe, Premadasa of Sri Lanka and Mohammed Mzali of Tunisia. Their reading of the Third World's future is more pragmatic. than ideological, and they seem con-vinced that democracy and faith in conceived more than 30 years ago to the marketplace, as unfashionable as help the countries of the Third World they may be, are better bets than voice their economic aspirations while steering clear of East-West confrontation. But it has expanded to their fellow leaders of the Third their fellow leaders of the Third World? The future of monalignment

The writer's works include "Ven-Some of its leaders still feel that the geance: India After the Assassination only way to get recognition is to en- of India Gandhi." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

### A Dangerous Celebration Of American Unilateralism

By Richard J. Barnet

President Reagan as he announced proudly that U.S. Navy fighters had forced an Egyptian plane to land in Italy without prior consultation with either country. In the administration's view, the widespread American applause for this use of military force against an ally and major aid recipi-

unilateral approach to world affairs.

No administration since the war

own economy. The United States has has celebrated unilateralism as this never been so dependent on world one has. In national security, eco-trade, and more than a trillion dollars nomic policy and diplomacy, Washington prefers to advance U.S. interpolicy and diplomacy and diplomacy and diplomacy. ests through its own initiatives and power rather than the mechanisms of ternational cooperation.

Sea Treaty. It has consistently denounced the United Nations and refused to be bound by judgments of the World Court. It has pursued economic recovery through deficit spending, high interest rates and an overvalued dollar, thus sucking up needed capital from Europe and the Third World without regard to the devastating effects of these policies on other countries.

In Soviet-American relations, the through miscalculation. United States has signaled its intention to dash rather than build a relationship based on mutual interest. In Washington's view, the Soviet adversary is to be managed by steadily increasing the threat to it. Indeed, the administration appears to deny that Americans have any interest in common with "the evil empire." The anproach to negotiation has been grudging. The administration has, for example, cut off negotiations on the nearly completed Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty: Washington evidently prefers to rely on its technother than the country's national interest logical edge and economic power.

The administration would rather wage a "covert" war against Nicaragua than support Latin American efforts to negotiate the conflict. In Af- acting alone. ghanistan, the administration supports the "freedom fighters" re-sisting the Soviet Army and barely gives lip service to the efforts of the policy organization, contributed the European allies and others to set-comment to The New York Times.

Regarding the news item "Laser Tracked Missile in Test, Weinberger

Readers should be aware that the

United States has been using ground-based lasers to track artificial satel-

lites since 1962; so the recent test was

not a first, despite the Defense De-

This is a new example of the

flowing for such research projects.

There are other examples:

SDI Is Old Hat

Says" (Oct. 4):

partment's claims,

WASHINGTON—"We did this all by our little selves," said President Reagan as he announced of unilateralism is the Strategic Defense Initiative. This imaginary technological shield is intended to prevent America's destruction by relying on its machines — rather than Moscow's self-interest - to prevent war. Unfortunately, this reliance on

unilateralism comes at the wrong his-torical moment: "Rambo" nationalinjured relationships with Italy and ism has no place in a world of nuclear Egypt. Indeed, the action was a clas- weapons and more than 160 counsic example of the administration's tries. Even the most powerful country There is the danger of a trade war reminiscent of the 1930s, Meanwhile, the world debt crisis continues un-Upon taking office, the adminis-tration withdrew from the Law of the the banking system. None of these problems can be solved by the United States acting alone or laying down

the law to other nations. In the field of national security, the United States remains totally vulnerable, despite the myth of the nuclear Maginot Line in the sky. The pursuit of security through building ever more weapons has failed, as ever more weapons are in turn aimed at America, increasing the risks of war

The United States is a strong nation, considerably stronger economically and militarily than any other country, including the Soviet Union. But its power to create a world environment in which Americans can be secure and prosperous is limited by the strange new world in which we live. New forms of international cooperation are badly needed; existing international institutions must be im proved or replaced. No nation has as much to lose as the United States by

cannot be served by outmoded nationalism, however good the rhetoric may feel. Americans can no longer secure their most vital interests by

The writer, a senior fellow of the Institute for Policy Studies, a public policy organization, contributed this

was perforated by a laser beam in a

hat industrial users of lasers have

The Sept. 13, 1985, destruction of a

In short, the U.S. Strategic De-

Darmstadt, West Germany.

Several recent commentaries in the

International Herald Tribune have

Take Geneva Seriously

ROGER P. MAIN.

"defunct" satellite was a repeat of a

1959 test that used an Orion rocket

fense Initiative is largely a repackaging of 20- and 30-year-old programs
— some of which were abandoned

launched from a B-47 bomber.

years ago for good reason.

ground test was no different from

ed Titan booster structure

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

been doing for years, except for the been doing for years.

The Sept. 6, 1985, test in which a likened the coming Reagan-Gorba-



'Really brightens up the old place, doesn't it? . . . '

### In Moscow, Mighty Karpov at the Board

There was ease in Karpov's manner As he stepped into his place, There was pride in Karpov's bearing, And a smile on Karpov's face: And when, responding to the cheers, His apponent he ignored, Grandmasters of the chess world knew

Twas Karpor at the board. Forzet the World Series. Superbowl, schmuperbowl. The big tension in the sports world today is the match being played at Tchaikovsky Hall in Moscow between Anatoli Karpov, 34, world chess champ, and his chal-

lenger, Gary Kasparov, 22.
The match has grudge written all over it, and for good reason. Mr. Karpov is the darling of the Soviet chess establishment, having defeated the previous challenger, Viktor noi, who was a defector. (Some say Mr. Karpov's towel-carrying psy-chologist, Dr. Vladimir Zukhar, sat in the front row and hypnotized Mr. Korchnoi, but that is unproved. All we know for certain is that all grandmasters' names begin with K.) His new opponent, like Mr. Kar-

oov a Soviet citizen, has the manners of tennis's John McEnroe, and is called in Russian a motnoseyets. Mr. Kasparov is the son of an Armenian and a Jew, hardly a pedigree in Mos-

illiterate and boost the world econo-

my. People will judge these men by their actions, not their images.

JANET BRUIN.

By William Safire

cow these days, and he tends to shoot off his mouth about favoritism shows to the nervous champ.

In their first match earlier this

year, the champ started off by beat-ing the kid handily. But in game after game, the kid's innovative gambits began to get to the aging grandmas-ter's Nimzo-Indian defenses, and Mr. Karpov froze. Stalemate; one draw after the other. Mr. Karpov was shead, 5 to 1, with 6 needed to win, and they played 40 draws. Then Mr. Kasparov won his second, and his

Then the referee corruptly declared the match to be over. president of the International Chess Federation, said he just decided that

day that everybody was too tired—but Tass happened to have put out the story the night before.

That little ploy by the Moscow chess bosses left Mr. Karpov as champ, and shunted the young Mr. Kasparov—still fresh and eager to play—out in the crid. En passant play — out in the cold. En passant the Soviet bureaucracy threatened to

draft the challenger's chief second into the Red Army.

Fraud! cried the maddened thousands. And the echo answered 'Fraud!' But a scornful look from Karpov, And the audience was awed; They saw his face grow stern and cold.

They watched his muscles cord, When Russia last to Fischer,

There was no Karpov at the board. Chess-playing pundits the world. over asked: "If the Russians so blatantly cheat at chess, what's to stop, them from cheating on the ABM treaty with that battle-management radar at Krasnoyarsk?" Soviet chess credibility took a fur-

third; Mr. Karpov's nerves were fraz-zled by the kid's play, and he was on the brink of collapse.

Soviet chess creditality took a fur-ther beating when, at this new masch; the rules were changed to make it less wearing on the change. But despite wearing on the champ. But despite the rigging, when Mr. Kasparov chose the Taimanov Variation of the Sicilian Defense (which I think threatens an opponent with kneecap-ping by the Matia), Mr. Karpov fool-ishly countered with the creaky Szen Variation; this opened the way for the kid's dynamite gambit (pawn to Queen 4 on his eighth move), and blew the champ away.

At this moment, step into tense ... Tchailcovsky Hall Mr. Karpov, to the dismay of Soviet officialdom, has the dismay of Soviet officialdom, has fallen behind. Gary Kasparov, the uppitynik, leads by 9.5 points to 8.5, with: 12.5 the magic number for match victory. No longer can the champ win by merely playing to draw, he is in a state of what German

£ 15

draw, he is in a state of what German players call regreener, forced to move but doomed by moving. For the first time, the glowering Mr. Karpov has to play catch-up chess.

Watch out for Evil-Eye Zukhar in the front row, Gary. The world holds its breath as the kid rears back and flince in his next combit. flings in his next gambit. Perhaps Mr.
Karpoy will rally; perhaps the fix will
be put in; or perhaps we will soon be
writing of the happy endgame.

Oh, somewhere in this snowy land. The sim is shiring bright.
The band plays Showakovich, Apparatchik hearts are light, And somewhere children frolis, And Gorbacher's smile is kind, But there is no joy in Moscow Mighty Karpov has resigned. The New York Times.

Some well-meaning columnists ave returned to the proposition that

movement rip itself to shreds.

of both parties. JOHN SHELLEY

chev meeting to a game of chess or poker or tennis. Others speak of public relations advantages and media images as if the meeting were a beau-But for most people, the summit meeting is deadly serious. We must call on these two men to defuse the tension that poisons the international atmosphere. We expect them to reach derstanding that arms control is essential and that the militarization of space must be prevented. We want them to begin the work of disarmament so the funds thus released can be used to feed the hungry, cure the sick, house the homeless, teach the

way street, and it does not have to come at the beginning of the peace process. It can come at the end, as a isible proof of success on the part

Two-Way Recognition

the Palestine Liberation Organiza-tion must recognize Israel if it wants to keep the "peace process" alive.
But with Israel's constant pursuit of military objectives, one must wonder what the consequences would be of such a unilateral declaration. The Israelis could simply say "thanks" and then sit back to watch the humil-ated and demoralized Palestinian Any recognition must be a two-

- Barcelona.

Es ....

### Alpine Dollar' **Equals Stability**

By David Hermges

VIENNA — No opportunity is lost in Austria to celebrate an anniversary, even if the occasion is not necessarily a nice "round" affair.
There is an agglomeration of these odd birthdays in 1985.

It is now 15 years since the Socialist Party took over leadership of the government, first with a parliamentary minority, then alone and more recently, in coalition with the small Freedom Party. Thirty years ago, the country regained its sover-ing the significant of the State. Treaty, which came just 10 years after the beginning of the occupation of the country by the wartime Allies. And 60 years have elapsed since the currency reform that replaced the krone with the schilling

It is this "alpine dollar" that has come, for most Austrians, to symbolize the stability of the economy. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, in its 1985 Economic Survey of Austria, summarized: "The overall performance has remained satisfactory: The growth rate of GDP [gross domestic product], memdae ployment rates, productivity increases, inflation and the strength of the national currency continue to compare favorably with those in most other European countries."

This has been achieved through a in late variety of circumstances, especially determination among Austrians on both sides of the political fence to get the country running again after decades of neglect.

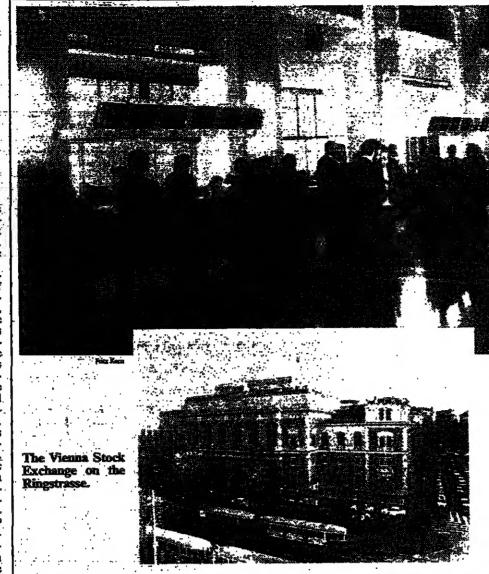
By the 1970s, the Austrian Socialists had largely abandoned dog-

Europe with strong historical ties to Eastern Europe. The inherent advantages for trade of being a landlocked country are increasingalmost completed expressway link to Trieste inspired the signing earlier this mouth of a treaty making the Adriatic port once again, as in the days of the monarchy, Austria's prime outlet to the sea. And the completion of the Rhine-Main-Danube canal will put Austria astride a freight waterway linking the North Sea directly with the

Black Sea. This east-west, north-south role has come into prominence recently with the emergence, during the 1980s, of major trading houses. Intertrading, a Voest-Alpine subsidiary, and Mera, owned by Chemie

(Continued on Next Page)

ner at the Boa



# Neutrality Is Central Feature In Strong National Consensus

By Henry Tanner

ern occupation troops had withdrawn from

suspicion by many Austrians. To accept it at the uing act of practical politics that seemed less than honorable and might not be perma-

Today, according to all accounts, neutrality is unwanted state, and "the German question no regarded as the permanent central feature of the longer exists," he added.

Austrian state by all but a tiny minority. important phenomenon of our postwar histo-Gerd Bacher, director-general of the Austrian Radio and Television network, said. "Nobody could have expected that the concept, which was imposed by the big powers, would take such deep roots so quickly in a nation which in its thousand years of history had never been neutral for a day or a minute."

The broadcasting network exercises what Mr. Bacher calls "active" neutrality. Its programs are followed regularly by several millions in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and othpoint of broadcasting the same news, commentaries and cultural programs to Eastern Europe

as it airs for its Austrian audience. "We are not in the business of propaganda, recognize the existence of an Austrian nation,

VIENNA - Austria's neutrality will be 30 Bacher said Journalistically, his network towers president. years old tomorrow. It was proclaimed on Oct. above the country's written press, which, with

Neutrality has been a key factor in helping Austrian soil. It was imposed by the Big Four in
Austrians adjust to their new postwar status as a
the State Treaty, in which the victorious powers
small nation and to overcome their nostalgia for had presented the Austrians with the unexpect- the monarchy or Greater Germany, Austrian

had presented the Austrians with the disciplant politicians say.

ed gift of independence and sovereignty in May politicians say.

The first republic, which succeeded the empire in 1918 and ended with the Anschluss, the pire in 1918 and ended with the Anschluss, the pire in 1918 and ended with the Anschluss. annexation that made Austria a part of Hitler's hands of foreigners was seen as a price that had Germany, was known as "the state that nobody to be paid for freedom, a smart but vaguely wanted," one politician said. Until well into the 1930s, the programs of all the major parties

called for unity with Germany, he said. Today, no-one thinks of the republic as an

Joseph Taus, a banker who has twice been the "Neutrality is the most interesting and most conservative People's Party's candidate for chancellor, said that today's national consensus "is as strong as if it had existed for hundreds of years" instead of little more than a generation. His remark was echoed by leading Socialist

> Yet the third candidate in the current campaign for the presidential election next May is a politician who argues that Austria is not a nation but culturally, if not politically, part of the

He is Otto Scrinzi, a physician from the southern city of Graz, who is seeking to mobilize er nearby Communist countries. But it makes a the extreme right and to harness nostalgia for Austria's German past.

On a television program last week he did not object to being described as a man who does not

we provide serious objective information, and and he declared that he saw no contradiction this is why we have unusual credibility," Mr. between this stand and his desire to become

Mr. Scrinzi is a member of the small rightist 26, 1955, as part of the constitution for the few exceptions, consists of racy tabloids dis-Second Republic after the last Soviet and West-pensing sex, crime and local color.

Freedom Party, which is the Socialists' junior parties in the government coalition. The party is split between moderates and a loosely organized extreme right wing of vocal nationalists Mr. Scrinzi concedes that he has no chance of being elected but hopes that he will do well enough, with 2 percent to 3 percent of the vote. to stake out a position for the parliamentary

election of 1987. Kurt Waldheim, the former United Nations secretary-general, for the People's Party, and Kurt Steyrer, the minister of health and the environment, for the Socialists, are the main candidates in the presidential race.

Mr. Waldheim has been given a slight edge in recent opinion polls. But many politicians predict that, in the end, Mr. Steyrer will be carried to victory by his party's greater numerical

(Continued on Page 9)

#### INSIDE

Some multinationals are wondering if they are still welcome in Austria.

Tourism, on the grand scale, remains the uncontested export earner.

Agriculture and forestry employ one-fifth of the population.

Banking: The competition is fierce, profit

# Offsetting Imports by Trade With East and West

.... By Vivian Lewis

VIENNA — Austria is an inveterate and imaginative seller of its wares, to communist and capitalist countries ma and were seeking pragmatic solations. Consensus became the
watchword exemplified in a systrade with Comecon countries, much of it financed by
tem of "social partnership."

The basic stability of the economy enabled Austria to weather the
recession reasonably well: In this, it
was certainly assisted by its geographical location in the heart of
limit Comecon sales to about 12 percent of total exports.

firmit Comecon sales to about 12 percent of total exports. And to further cut the risk of what is seen as excessive dependence on East bloc trade, the Austrians are seeking to diversify their trade within the communist world. Austria's ist markets, in order, are the Soviet Union, Czecho-

Recently, the Austrians, with subsidies half from the government and half from farmers' groups, put together a sale of 100,000 tons of wheat to Poland, a country that frequently has difficulty borrowing these days. A few weeks before, Austria provided a \$344-million general credit to the Bank of China, again at below-market rates, to finance construction of 27 hydroelectric plants. Creditanstalt, the country's largest bank, was lead manager.

According to Austrian bank sources, the subsidies in the Polish and Chinese transactions are musual. Nearly balf the interbank club transactions to other Western banks. Having a finance package is important: 80 percent of sales to Comecon are under previously agreed lines of credit. But in most cases today, no subsidy is needed.

tralbank, said. "Interest is in line with market rates and usually tends to be higher now for longer-term capital goods trade," that is, five to 10 years.

The level of Austria's Comecon trade is not surprising, given proximity, the fact that Austria is neutral and the long economic association under the Hapsburg Empire. But the overall export finance institution, the Controllbank, requires that importing countries agree to sign a statement that the material is not for military use.

Meanwhile, the Chamber of Commerce is trying to penetrate new markets, most notably the United States, now Austria's fourth trading partner. One of the chamber's

The level of the Comecon trade is not surprising, given proximity, Austria's neutrality and the long association under the Hapsburg Empire.

specialists, Josef E. Schwald, noted that a high dollar makes Austrian goods cheaper, but also said that the chamber deserves some of the credit. "Many of our people have credits for bankable East European countries are sold off in finally discovered the U.S. market, medium and large companies across all sectors," he said. Led by makers of loden

and Tyrolean-style suits, more than 50 companies are showing in the New York Garment Show this month.

The chamber is in a special situation in helping to promote trade in Western countries. Instead of a diplomat, as is usual, "There simply is no need to encourage exports through extremely low-cost financing with Eastern Europe," Peter Püspök, senior vice president of Genossenschaftliche Zenmatters in most Western posts.

A tax of 0.3 percent on all imports and exports is used for trade promotion by the chamber, enabling Austria, a country of just 7.55 million people, to participate in 120 trade shows and send abroad 50 trade missions a year. Foreign trade missions also visit the country, most recently groups from China and Saudi Arabia.

Some markets remain frustrating to Austrian trade specialists. "We cannot penetrate the French market," Mr. Schwald said, "and in the first half of 1985, we actually sold more to China than to Japan, where we cannot find the

Overall, Austria ran a trade deficit in 1984, with imports at 392.1 billion schillings (about \$21 billion) exceeding exports of 314.5 billion schillings. West Germany is the main problem, since it accounts for 40 percent of Austrian imports and only 30 percent of its exports. About half of Austria's trade gap with West Germany is accounted for by nearby Bavaria. ports are largely of conby capital goods and semi-linished goods. Austria is a ne importer of food and energy.

But the country's earnings from tourism more than cover

Because of the importance of trade with West Germany, Austria has to peg the schilling to the Deutsche mark. Herbert Koller, vice president at the central bank, explained how this policy works. "Austria operates on exchange-rate targeting, not monetary-mass targeting. We keep our interest rate always a little bit higher than in Germany. That way we can avoid having to have a money-supply policy." He said that since 1971, the schilling has never varied by more than 2.4 percent from the mark.

While Austria is required to run general economic and price policies to control inflation, exchange-rate targeting gives it a certain leeway, for example in financing exports without having to worry unduly about the effect on money



Steyr-Daimler-Puch have one Europe's most modern spotwelding machines in its vehicle plant outside Graz.

Vineyard and gravel works in Lower Austria.

### Wine Labels Have Sobered Up Since the Summer's Panic

SALZBURG — A new somberness prevails in the wine section of Salzburg Airport's duty-free shop.

Instead of brightly colored labels playing on wine. women and song the emphasis now is on chemistry. Bottlers are outdoing each other, not in special promotions, but in rigorous laboratory analyses of their

This is one of the side effects of the Austrian wine scandal of June and July, when it was disclosed that some bottlers and wine dealers had added diethyleneglycol to their brew. The product, which can cause brain and kidney damage if absorbed in large doses, is normally used in vehicle antifreeze. A number of growers, traders and chemists have been arrested in

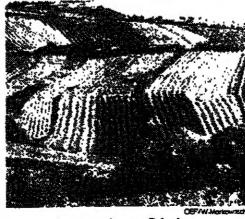
Adding the chemical to the wine helped achieve a higher grading, and higher prices, for inferior wine, by increasing the volume of sugarfree extracts. A "quality wine," under current Austrian law, must have 18 grams (0.6 ounces) of such extracts. Otherwise, it is graded as "ordinary wine." The scandal began to break when German bottlers, who import Austrian wine in bulk to add to their own batches, discovered

Weisbock, general manager of the Lower Austrian Vintner's Association, said, "was like a stone falling from heaven." Like other professionals, this cooperative winegrower and bottler admits he "suspected but

hectoliters (more than 26 million gallons) of wine sales, half outside Austria, have been lost because of the revelations. The panic led to a drop in sales of all Austrian wines and, in Japan, people even boycotted Australian wines. Total annual wine production in Austria is 3.5 million hectoliters.

Styria were untouched by any accusations. But the Styria were untouched by any accusations. But the cooperatives, which have about 20 percent of the domestic market and about 30 percent of the export to be overridden by the lower house. Experts like Mr. Weisbock are irritated that they were not consulted in domestic market and about 30 percent of the export market, now have to rebuild consumer confidence.

numover 25 percent from midsummer panic levels by the end of this year, helped by a 7-percent price increase that was allowed after the relatively poor



A vineyard near Grinzing

"Our learning of the extent of the scandal," Josef lessbook, general manager of the Lower Austrian by the new labels saying "Officially Controlled" and by the bottle's unusual shape, which is more like a port bottle than the normal model

Shelved for the moment are plans, made before the did not know that chicanery was going on. I saw people getting rich on poor land."

Mr. Weisböck estimates that this year a million hectoliters (more than 26 million gallons) of wine sales, half outside Austria, have been lost because of school of the control of the chicanery was going on. I saw people getting rich on poor land."

Mr. Weisböck estimates that this year a million hectoliters (more than 26 million gallons) of wine sales, half outside Austria, have been lost because of chicaners and Recommendation of Chicaners and Recommend coop wines, like Select Wines of Dallas and Bacchus Imports of Seattle, were instrumental in getting the U.S. Treasury to lift its ban on all Austrian wines this

Cooperatives in Lower Austria and Burgenland, where most of the doctored wine came from, and in Styria were untouched by any accusations. But the The cooperatives target is to increase domestic drafting the new law. He said that a strong law already existed, and if enforcement of the new law "is no better than that of the old, it is not worth printing

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### Austria's 'Alpine Dollar' Equals Stability

countertrade operations, and presumably making a tidy profit, al-

average, for the whole of 1985, Unemployment is high by Austrian the Austrians can still cling to their standards, at around 4.7 percent, but is still way below that of most ductible allowances. other countries. Inflation, which was at 5.6 percent a year ago, looks like it will fall for 1985 as a whole to

further to 3.3 percent.

though exact figures are hard to continues to give cause for concern half the income tax on dividend and is likely to touch 80 billion first half of 1985 than during the measures introduced in 1983-1984 ward revival of the equity market. same period last year and is expect-ed to reach 3 percent, the OECD have paid off. Although there have been no reductions in direct taxes.

There will be an important addition to this network next year. As from Jan. I. it will be possible to

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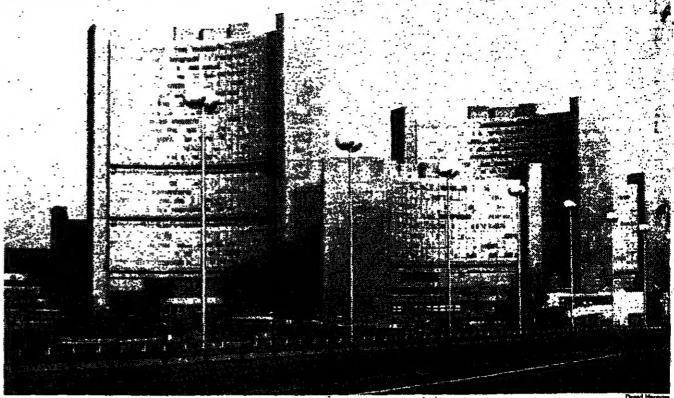
(Continued From Previous Page) around 3.8 percent. The forecast offset the purchase of up to 40,000 bond issues are routinely oversub-Linz, are doing a high turnover in for 1986 is that it will decline still schillings a person of new share The balance of trade, however, shareholders will only be liable for payments. Karl Pale, president of Austria's gross domestic product schillings (\$4.3 billion) in 1985. All the Vienna Stock Exchange, is jubiwas a real 2.8 percent higher in the in all, the "package" of financial lant about this important step to-

> In the first half of 1985, the Vienna Stock Exchange outdid New York, Tokyo, London and Paris in comparative performance. "We succeeded in increasing the turnover by more than 350 percent over last year's figure," Mr. Pale said. In the Austrian capital market,

scribed, and dividend rights certificates consistently bring high re-

Despite these favorable indications. Helmut Kramer, head of the Austrian Institute for Economic Research, has warned against undue optimism. In his view, "the Austrian economy shows serious symptoms of a structural crisis." He said that at the end of 1984, the proportion of Austrian goods on world markets continued to sink whereas imports went on rising,

Mr. Kramer argues that, rather than bemoan unfavorable exchange rates, it would be better to examine what changes in Austria's economic structure and economic policy would lead to a higher degree of autonomy. Together with other analysts, he comes to the conclusion that a more international approach should be introduced into the economy, possibly by attracting more large industrial and service enterprises from abroad. and not solely from the European Community with which Austria, although not a member, has a trade



The Vienna International Center, home to several United Nations organizations.

# Difficulties and Diversity Mark Industrial Scene

VIENNA - Austria's industrial image is compounded of needed, and Austrians are skeptical that technology alone dynamic diversity and deep difficulty: on the one hand, a well-balanced spread of manufacturing enterprises, but on the other, chronic deficits in key sectors and a reluctance to implement changes that would restore the balance.

In many instances, concern for the environment has been cited as the reason for slowing presumed progress. The mothballing of the country's only nuclear power plant before it went into operation and the indefinite postponement of plans to build a giant hydroelectric generating station in the middle of a primeval Danube riverside forest were chalked up as justified successes for the Greens movement. The latest nindrance is less convincing.

The small town of Raaba on the outskirts of the country's second-largest city, Graz, decided not to allow the construction within its boundaries of a manufacturing plant for microchips. The decision stunned the initiator of the project, the nationalized Voest-Alpine AG, which had planned the work as a joint venture with OKI Electric Industry Co. Ltd., of Tokyo. The Japanese partners immediately let it be known that they had no intention of abandoning Austria, and the search started for an alternative site.

"Alpine troglodytes" was the least offensive description cording to the OECD. accorded in the Austrian press to the 1,500 inhabitants of Raaba for putting consideration of life-style ahead of the supposed benefits of technological progress. The secretary of the Association of Austrian Industrialists, Herbert Krejci, could only bring himself to comment laconically: "The Austrian is at heart an anti-industrial type."

He was overstating the case: The average Austrian is rather proud of the country's industrial achievements and

can do the trick.

All the same, since the early 1980s important advances in high technology have been made. Voest-Alpine has entered into production arrangements

with IBM and American Microsystems Inc. for semiconductors and customized chips, and Siemens-Austria is operating its own plant for integrated circuits, near Villach. However, a glance at the statistics shows that Austria has a

ong way to go to catch up with countries such as the United States, Japan, West Germany and even Sweden.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, in its latest economic survey of Austria, pimpoints the need for innovation but points out that this is closely related to the size of research and development spending.

In the late 1960s, when productivity was flourishing, with imported capital equipment and licenses from abroad, spending was only 0.4 percent of gross domestic product, which is the country's total output of goods and services minus income from operations abroad. That spending rose rapidly in the 1970s to 0.8 percent of GDP.

But "this ratio is still among the lowest third of OECD countries and seems to have dropped more recently," ac-

There are clear indications in another field, though, that major structural changes are ahead. Austria's links with the European Space Agency are soon to be formalized, after five years of associate membership, thus ensuring a flow of industrial contracts for "intelligent" products to domestic enterprises. The "viewports," or windows, built here for Spacelab are a typical example.

Austria has already expressed a keen interest in entering accepts with apparent equanimity the large sums that are the joint European Eureka technology project, although this ployment. It is clear, though, that fresh industrial impulse is lucrative work for the U.S. space program.

Right down to earth are plans to reorganize and restruc-ture the product mix of Austria's nationalized industries.

After years of favorable relative performance in the 1970s, these came under strong pressure, especially as regards iron and steel production, when worldwide recession set in. Voest-Alpine alone has needed 6 billion schillings (about \$324 million) in state subsidies since 1981 (7.5 billion schillings if capital enhancement is included) to keep itself out of the red! The director general of Voest-Alpine, Heribert Apfalter, sims however to achieve a positive balance sheet by

The large share of nationalized industries in Austria's industrial structure becomes even larger when the enterprises controlled by state-owned banks are included.

Together they then account for approximately one-fourth of the whole, employing one-fifth of the country's labor

Apart from the rights and wrongs of banks dabbling in non-monetary matters, Austrians, if they were not so complacent about the financial shortcomings of their state enterprises, should have been alarmed by the news recently that Creditanstalt-Bankverein had turned to the Ministry of Finance for an allocation of 7.2 billion schillings and on certain conditions, was going to get it.

Out of a total "market-stand" of 16 enterprises covering metal working, machine tools, glass making, textiles, paper, chemicals, construction, brewing and luxury hotels, three companies, Heid, Andritz and Steyr-Daimler-Puch, were in serious financial difficulties. There has been little resistance, except in the press, to the proposed grant.

Whether the country's long-term interests would not better be served by plowing the money into more innovative, forward-looking industrial projects only the future will tell. - DAVID HERMGES



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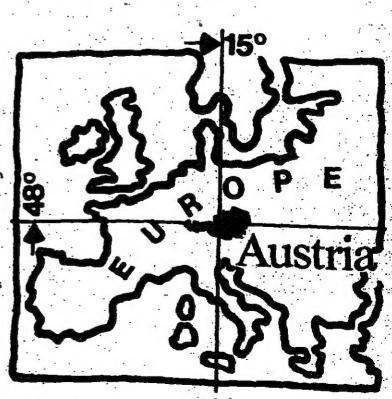
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### Booming Börse Still **Evolving**

VIENNA - The Austrian stock market is an "undeveloped country," according to Herbert Krejci, general secretary of the Union of Austrian Industrialists, the couns association for top managers in the private-sector industry.

In fact, one reason so much of Austrian industry remains, directly or indirectly, in the state sector, which employs one-quarter of Ausman industrial workers, may be that there is no functioning capital market yet to enable these holdings

According to Guido Schmidt-Chiari, deputy chairman of Austria's leading bank, Creditanstalt, "the first major new company introduced on the stock exchange in decades was brought to market by us in September." The company, Jungbunzlauer, is a major world producer of citric acid. The new issue was 18 times oversubscribed

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Helping the stock market along is a series of new incentives like the program, starting next year, to cut the double taxation of dividends by allowing stockholders a tax credit against taxes already paid by the corporation. Another program encourages individuals to invest up to 40,000 schillings (\$2,160) a year (to be raised to 100,000 schillings in 1986) in capital increases by listed companies by ending all taxes on dividends up to 30,000 schillings a

Chancellor Fred Smowatz said, "We are moving in the direction of a Monory Plan" — a French plan that allowed investment in French listed firms to be deducted from taxable income. He would give no

Not surprisingly, with these incentives, the Austrian Borse is booming. The index, after stagnat-ing for 25 years, doubled in the year to August 1985.

Yet so far, foreigners are not placing much money in Austrian Ware only 80 in all. Bernd Ertl, of listed shares, if only because there Portfolio Management, an investment advisory group in Munich, said, "There is too much capital chasing too few situations in Anstria. Right now, we are not recommending that German investors join in. Vienna for us is practically

- VIVIAN LEWIS



### Banking: Fierce Competition at Low Margins

The unhappiest bank is probably the country's largest, the Creditanstalt, whose first half deposits this year (up 20 percent) came to 346.3 billion schillings (about \$18.7 billion). This month, the Austrian parliament is due to vote 7.2 billion schillings in new funding for CA, to save its industrial subsidiaries.

Creditanstalt's troubles have little to do with the bank, which is flourishing and much to do with its control of important chanks of Austrian industry for a variety of historical reasons. These include the need to bail out and protect companies after the post-World War I breakup of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and during the Depression as well as during the period of the 1945-1955 occupation of Austria after World War II.

As a result, Creditanstalt has almost total control of three troubled companies: Andritz, a heavy-machinery maker, 90-percent owned schillings of the new funding: have the second lowest gross oper-Steyr-Daimler-Puch, an industrial group, more than 50-percent CA in any of the 23 member countries,

Guido Schmidt-Chiari, said that age of assets) is the lowest in the "political interference" blocked a world, save that of India. Steyr sale of tanks to Chile, while dustrial project. Schmidt-Chiari called "a cartel, Mr. Schmidt-Chiari is happier which may be a dirty word for

about other developments in Aus-Americans but which is legal in trian banking, particularly a proposed banking-law revision, which fact is unenforceable by law, and it will be finalized in 1986. In the will take a lot of "gentlemanlike interval, he applauded the so-called behavior and rationality" if it is to "gentlemen's agreement" reached survive for long, according to Vice in March among Austrian banks, President Herbert Koller of the whereby they agreed to set a floor Austrian National Bank (the cenon loan charges and a ceiling on the tral bank). interest they pay depositors. The new banking law will set
Austrian banks, in the view of higher capital requirements on

experts, compete excessively and Austrian banks and to meet them earn very low margins. One study the banks will have to raise their has shown that Austria has more margins while cutting costs. It will banks per capita than any nation in require that Austrian banks bring Europe. A study last year of large their equity levels up to 4 percent of banks in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Developof more like 2.5 percent during the by CA, which is to get 3.875 billion ment showed that Austrian banks remainder of the 1980s. Half of all

VIENNA—This is an eventful owned, to receive 2.638 hillion except Japan, and that they are schillings; and lathe-maker Heid, falling, In July, The Banker, a Brittime, for Austria's banks.

The unhappiest bank is probably the country's largest, the Creditan-manual relationship of the country's largest, the Creditan-manual relationship of the Creditan-manual relationship of the country's largest, the Creditan-manual relationship of the Creditan-manual relation

will allow Austrian banks, including those 60 percent owned by the To cut their competition, the state like Creditanstalt and Lan-Andritz took losses in an Iraqi in- banks have created what Mr. derbank, to issue capital-participa-Schmidt-Chiari called "a cartel, tion shares, which will earn interest varying with results (up to a ceiling) and whose face value can be reduced if the bank loses money. Holders will not have the right to companies investing in microelec-vote at the annual meeting like tronics, computer-aided design and Holders will not have the right to shareholders but they will have in-manufacturing, biotechnology and formation rights. This new bank genetic engineering, funded at 250 equity will be perpetual and subor-dinated, and will be counted in determining the ratios. The Anstri-The new banking law will set an authorities opted not to allow subordinated perpetual debentures (as in Britain) or participatory shares (as in France) so as to keep capital scarce for Austrian banks

- and force them to restrain their

### Foreign Investment: Clouds On Multinational Horizon

four Austrian industrial workers is chairman. employed by a foreign-owned company. But some foreign multinational corporations may be won- according to Robert F. Karl, a dering if they are still welcome in

One reason was the vote last month by the town council of Raaba, near Graz, to ban a proposed chip-making joint venture of OKI of Japan and Voest-Alpine,

ants, blocked the venture, which a price tag of 6 billion schillings more than \$324 million).

Chancellor Fred Sinowatz insisted that "OKI is still very interested in keeping this project in Austriaand we also favor investment in high technology here. . . . We found the vote shocking, too. It shows that it is easier to create obstacles than to advance."

Another cloud over foreign investment is the government's axing of an incentive program that used to give foreign investors an ad-vance of 40 percent of the cost of new plants in Austria against future tax receipts. But this is being replaced by what Mr. Sinowatz. calls "a palette of new measures."

Among them, apart from the usual job-creation grants, subsi-dized loans and tax deductions. Austria is offering a unique free-leasing program. Under this plan, the foreign investor takes delivery of a custom-built plant without incurring debt or any effect on equity. During the initial term, the government pays for up to 30 per-

cent of the cost of the lease. Furthermore, there are special programs, open also to Austrian companies, for research, innovation and export promotion. Additional support is being given to million schillings.

This program is now being extended to cover software. Mr. Sinowatz said next year's budget includes 15 billion schillings for investment incentives.

At last count, two dozen Austrian communes had applied for the them to restrain their chips plant to Voest-Alpine's par-ent company, Osterreichische In-UTVIAN LEWIS dustrieverwaltung AG (OIAG), ac-politicians on both sides say.

VIENNA - One out of every cording to Oskar Grünewald, its

And foreign investors are still thinking hard about Austria, too, several foreign companies. manager at one of OLAG's subsidiaries, Industrial Cooperation and Development Co., established in 1982 by OIAG and the Austrian

The free-leasing program, estab-lished in June, has found no takers vet, but talks are going on with

"Most foreign countries started to get new investments earlier," Mr. Karl said, "because they had unemployment problems earlier."

- VIVIAN LEWIS

### The Greens, or ecologists, of Raaba, which has 1,500 inhabitants, blocked the venture, which would have created 1,000 jobs, with In the National Consensus

(Continued From Page 7)

all presidential elections since the largely a figurehead. But a conservative victory would be a major ership "gutted."
upset that would spell trouble for
The Socialists the ruling Socialists and their chancellor, Fred Sinowatz, in the subse-

Party membership is uncom-monly high. About 1.5 million voters, more than one in every four, are party members. The Socialists alone have around 750,000 members, and the People's Party, Mr. Sinowatz.

But in spite of the preponder-ance of the parties, or perhaps be-cause of it, the country has gone through a period of crises, a prolonged midlife crisis, as one writer

There have been scandals. This summer's wine scandal received the widest international attention. In addition, there was the case of Friedhelm Frischenschlager, the justice minister who saw fit to welcome personally a Nazi war crimi-nal, SS Major Walter Reder, who was released by Italy early this year after 40 years in jail. The minister, a member of the Freedom Party, was

Androsch, has been accused of result. conflict of interest and may have to face trial.

Many Austrians have become

Both the government and the opstrength. The Socialists have won position have leadership problems. Headlines in different publications war. The Austrian president is last week called the Socialists "solit" and the People's Party lead-

The Socialists, though in por since 1970, are suffering from the fact that in 1983, the last parliaquent parliamentary elections.

The two main political parties have dominated the scene more forced to enter into a coalition with a politically and ideologically into a political parties. Party. They are still suffering also from the acute letdown that followed the retirement two years ago of their longtime chancellor, Bruno Kreisky, and his replacement by

> Mr. Kreisky, with his highly per-sonal style and his well-publicized excursions into world politics in the Middle East and the Socialist International, commanded extraordinary attention at home and abroad.

> Mr. Sinowatz, by contrast, seems a plodding, well-intentioned and modest figure without the slightest pretense of charisma. As for the leaders of the People's

> Party, they could have made their impact as Mr. Sinowatz struggled through his difficult first two years, but they failed to seize their chance.

The environment has become a prominent new issue, and several admonished by Chancellor ecological groups have sprung up Sinowatz but is still in office. There but failed to coalesce into a politihave been a number of cases of cal movement. The leading parties corruption in high places and a have cranked up their own proformer finance minister. Hannes grams for the environment as a

There has been an erosion of public support for the parties in both camps according to all accounts, and many Austrians complain of a feeling of drift.

You are standing facing the much-praised work of art on display which is made up of 3cm diameter rods welded one on top of another. What point of the structure is nearest you in the vertical plane?

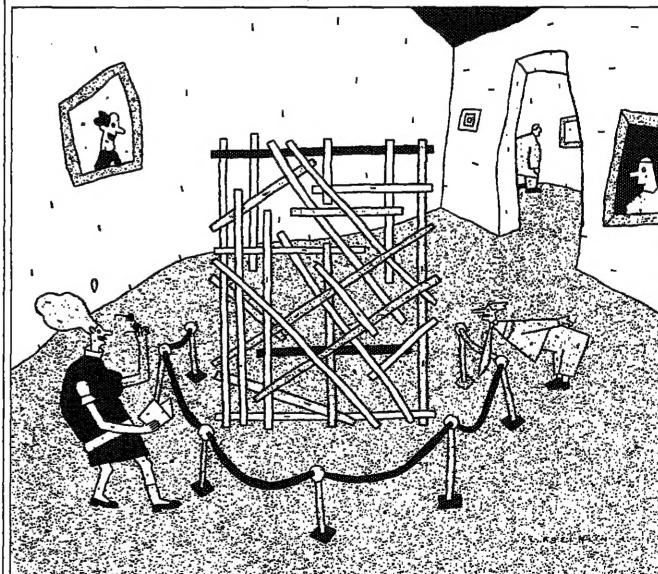


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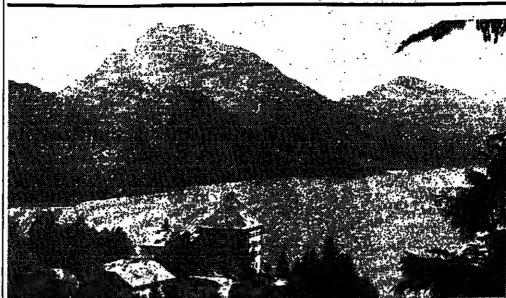
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A SPECIAL REPORT ON AUSTRIA



The Schlosshotel on the Fuschisee near Salzburg.

contributions. In 1984, according

to Mr. Zolles, net tourism receipts

### Tourist Trade Is King-Size

more money.

Salzburg, represents the ultimate in States, and, according to Helmut

The best of the rooms in the tional Tourism Office, "American Schloss Fuschl, built in 1450 as a tourists come from the upper or upper-middle classes and spend far of Salzburg, give you a lakeside view, 19th-century Austrian antiques and a king-size bed.

The hotel has 90 double rooms with a top rate in the high season of over or balance-of-trade 4,000 schillings (\$216) a person per

Alternatively, you could stay at a farmhouse or chalet on the castle spent outside their country) came road bearing what is almost an to 48 billion schillings. Austrian national tourist slogan: "Zimmer Frei" (room available).

From the Tyrol to the city of Vienna, from the Grossglockner pass to the Czech border, about 400,000 beds in private homes and farmhouses are offered to tourists. Licensed hotels offer a shade fewer than 700,000 more.

Tourism in Austria is big business. Thus, here on Lake Fuschi, as on every other lake in Austria, motorboats are banned lest they disturb the quiet of guests.

The Austrian government promotes tourism and provides grants and subsidized loans to hotels and private householders for creating or improving facilities.

Then, too, the government helps promote the country and vaunt its charms internationally. No less than 80 percent of Austria's tourists come from outside the country. Around two-thirds of tourism nights in Austria are bought by Germans, who tend to cluster at the cheaper end of the market, to a growing degree, in campsites. Dutch and other West European

FUSCHL — The Schlosshotel But the sixth-ranked country of countries was a rise in city and on the Fuschlsee, 16 miles from origin for tourists is the United winter tourism. City tourism has been vastly Zolles, director of the Austrian Na-

helped by the fact, cited by Mr. Zolles, that Vienna is "in." Recent books and exhibitions have focused interest on the city during its intellectual beyday at the turn of the Tourism is Austria's biggest export earner, ahead of the steel industry or forest products in turn-

Winter tourism receipts grew by 38 percent in 1984, and if the eco-(after deducting what Austrians

Here at Schloss Fuschl, where in Tourism, for Mr. Zolles, "is a earlier years the hotel was closed in stable part of the economy." In the the winter, a 1985-1986 winter sea-1985 summer season, the number son is planned. Ice-skating on the of nights foreigners spent in Ans. frozen lake, sleigh rides, crosstria fell by 2.5 percent and foreign country skiing and downhill skiing exchange receipts by 5 percent. at nearby Gaissau-Hintersee may exchange receipts by 5 percent.
This came after a fall of 4 percent draw enough full-rate guests. If in nights and 2 percent in foreign not, travel agents are being encourexchange receipts for the 1984 sum-mer season. But what enabled Aus-tria to keep up its position as one of night over the Christmas holiday.

of places, only tourism, particularly

Small in scale, but significant in

quality, is the Austrian horsebreeding program, mainly draft an-imals such as Noriker and Ha-flinger, the latter popular in other

mountainous regions, such as the

Himalayas, but also the legendary Lipizzaners. These are the descen-

to the Hapsburg Court four centu-

ries ago and still used for those

elegant antics in the Baroque Span-ish Riding School. The Lipizzaner Sind, at Piber in

the province of Styria, was recently renovated extensively and, with

fresh blood brought in from histor-

ic Lipizzaner studs in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, is

surely one of the least worrisome

concerns of the minister of agricul-



Waiting for the performance at the Vienna Opera.

### CONTRIBUTORS -

DAVID HERMGES, a Vienna-based journalist and broadcaster for Radio Austria International, specializes in Austria and Eastern

VIVIAN LEWIS is a Paris-based financial journalist. She is a regular contributor to The Banker, Asiabanking and The International Organizations Monitoring Service.

HENRY TANNER is a staff correspondent for the International

### **Mechanization Brings** Agricultural Success

VIENNA — Despite industrial gions is something that necessi expansion. Austria has remained tates, and gets, public expenditure, predominantly a farming country.

Electrification and road imand agriculture and forestry be-provement programs are being in-tween them employ one-fifth of the tensified, and telephone installaworking population. Although tion costs for houses in inaccessible there is a continuing drift of labor spots are subsidized by up to 50 away from the countryside, Austria percent. All the same, the drift of can still provide more than all the labor down to the valleys cannot be food needs of the population, large-stopped. In an increasing number ly thanks to mechanization.

the world's most successful tourism

A glance at a map shows that this cannot be taken for granted. Twothirds of the country is mountainous; 45 percent is wooded. In Eu-rope, only Finland and Sweden have a higher percentage of forest coverage. With Austria's reforestation since the end of World War II now virtually completed, the alarm was raised when ecologists pointed to the disastrous spread of "dying woods." Austria became the first country to introduce legal measures to protect forests against en-vironmental pollution and to initiate research into other possible

In addition, measures to combat pollutant emissions have been in-troduced. As from this month, reg-ular-grade gasoline is available only in unleaded form in Austria. From 1987, for cars with an engine capacity of more than 1500cc, and from 1988, for cars with smaller engines, new gasoline-driven vehi-cles will have to be fitted with cata-

From January next year, newly registered diesel vehicles will also have to conform with the stringent U.S. emissions standards. At the same time, executive orders have been appended to existing legislation covering industrial furnace sions so as to reduce the permissible limits of sulfur dioxide

Anstria can already point to the successful conclusion of a campaign, started in the early 1970s, to clean up the country's lakes, which are now said to have almost drinking-water purity. The next step is to tackle river pollution, which in some instances, such as the Mur, Ager and parts of the Danube, i

It is along both sides of the Dan ube, as well as in regions north of the Alps and on the Marchfeld plain near the eastern border that Austria's principal agricultural ar-eas are located. Arable land, orchards and vineyards abound, with well over half of all the concerns being small-scale enterprises of 1 to 10 hectares (2.5 to 24 acres). Farms are almost exclusively in family

Thanks to increasing mechaniza tion, productivity is high and grow ing. Although 1984 statistics show Austria producing slightly more than its own overall food requirements, there are certain shortages such as cooking oils and some sorts of fruit. Cattle-breeding, always strong, particularly in mountain areas, has been causing concern recently since it has led to an overabundance of subsidized dairy products at a time when indigenous

Everyone is agreed on the desirability of maintaining well-tended farms in the mountains and keeping the tree belt stable. The growing danger of soil crosion leading to landslides and avalanches is a constant threat to the economy. The cost of keeping farmers and foresters in the often bleak Alpine re-

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Maguy Marin's company in "May B."

### Angst and the Human Condition \*Come Back to Contemporary Dance

by Anna Kisselgoff.

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PAYRIBLTORS

EW YORK - The human condition - or an examination thereof is back in vogue in contempofate being considered more intensely by choreographers than in West Germany, France and Japan.

Ten years ago, the idea that these countries would provide the leading new and unexpected dance currents that have begun spilling over to these shores would have seemed inconceivable. Modern dance appeared to be an American preserve, willingly farmed out abroad but unable to take root even in Western Europe before the 1970s. And then it was apparently based upon American models.

And so it may have come as a jolt to Americans watching Pina Bansch's powerful German "dance theater" or the highly original Japanese Butch groups to realize that completely new directions in dance could

tively short time.

The new innovators use formal devices but not formalism itself. That is, these devices are a means to express emotion. Angst has been out of style in dance for some time.

It is no longer so.
Social ills as defined through personal traumas that anyone can recognize make up the leitmotifs of Bausch's work. As for the French, alienation — often conveyed in po-etic terms — is a consistent theme. The Japanese Butch groups — who named their genre after an archaic ritualistic dance form - offer a more cosmic image. They place man in a universe that must be destroyed before it can be created anew.

There is great diversity among these comwithin the same generalized pattern. This was obvious at the recent Festival International de Nouvelle Danse in Montreal that featured 14 experimental companies from

North America and elsewhere.

New York will be seeing New York will be seeing some of these troupes this season. The Brooklyn Academy of Music's Next Wave festival includes, for example, women choreographers from West Germany who typify the new expressionist current there. In addition to Bausch and her Wuppertai Tanztheater, there will be New York debuts for Reinhild Hoffmann with her production of "Callas" by the Bremen Tanziheater and for Susanna Linke in a program of solos.

Linke studied with Mary Wigman, the pioneering figure in Germany's own modern-dance movement that went into decline after World War II. Linke is also, like Bausch and Hoffmann, a product of the Folkwang School's dance department, once

headed by Kurt Jooss, in Essen. Though these choreographers may seem to have roots in the German dance Expressionism of the 1920s, the French have less of a tradition to call their own.

One of the most talented new choreographers, Maguy Marin, will show her work for the first time in New York when she presents "May B," a dance-theater piece inspired by Samuel Beckett's plays that proved so impressive at the American Dance Festival two years ago. Marin, whose company performs at the City Center in February, was trained in classical ballet in Toulouse and was a member of Maurice Bejart's Ballet of the

20th Century. But certainly the movement vocabelary she now employs is a far cry from

As for the Butch style, the Muteki-Sha group will be succeeded by Kazuo Ohno, a founder of Butch, who will share a week at the Joyce Theater in November with a younger dencer, Kuniko Kisanuki.

How do these choreographers differ essentially from Americans? Are there several factors that might serve to explain the form their work has taken? It is important to note that the seminal figures in both contemporary ballet and modern dance have been working in the United States in the last 50 years. And, whether they acknowledge it or not, American dancers and choreographers are still using Martha Graham, George Balanchine, Merce Cumingham, the Judson Dance Theater of the 1960s and other major figures as reference points.

Interestingly, Antony Tudor was the only key figure in American dance who did not loom high in the consciousness of the experimentalists of the '60s and '70s. Perhaps the corrent trends from abroad should be entitled "Tudor's Revenge." For he is certainly a mentor acknowledged by Bausch and Jiri Kylian, leaders of the Expressionist wave in

In the United States, movement for movement's sake has been the overriding principle for choreographers seeking new directions. And they have increasingly borrowed ideas from the minimalist aesthetic in the visual arts and in music.

The situation has been different elsewhere. Entire stages in the development of modern dance - and even of ballet (as in Balanchine's pure-dance emphasis) — have been skipped abroad. Thus the formalist phase still coloring American dance is of little interest to foreign choreographers. Unlike Americans; the younger European choreographers have not felt a need to rebel against psychological themes.

N entire generation of self-taught cho-A recographers has sprung up in experi-mental work abroad, and this is an entirely new phenomenon. At the Montreal festival, it was not unusual to learn that the choreographer practicing "dance theater" had started out as a filmmaker, painter or teacher of literature. As a new buzzword, 'dance theater" can cover a multitude of

Yet it is a perfectly descriptive term for the kind of innovative spectacles that the Butch groups, and highly trained dancers such as Marin and Bausch, have chosen as a framework. Conventional dance movement - bailet or modern - is perceived only occasionally in such pieces. "Dance theater" opts rather for natural movement and stylized gestures to convey emotional content or hu-

man relationships.

Form, as underpinning, is very important to the best of the new work abroad. Bausch's fondness for repetition of the same gestures in different contexts is now well known. When asked if she could be attracted to working with pure form and without a need to express feeling. Bansch replies, "It's not possible to have one without the other."

This is a far cry from Merce Cunningham's view that movement in time and space carries no specific meaning. Perhaps there could be no stranger experience for an American dancegoer than to attend the

Montreal festival in the wake of the Cun-

ningham company's performances, Incredi-bly, the troupe had not danced there since the early 1960s. Suddenly, Cunningham's work appeared as both a balllement and a revelation again, just as it had 25 years ago.
One realized how the Cunningham revolution could have passed an entire corner of the world by when a member of the audience was heard to explain to another that he should look for "pure line" rather than any-

thing outside the movement itself. Much in the burgeoning new dance scene in Montreal and in France scenes predicated upon the idea that ignorance of previous dance history is a spur to creativity. None-theless, one finds Montreal choreographers such as Ginette Laurin, who uses highly physical and risky movement for both move ment studies and metaphorical relationships, more sophisticated than choreogra-phers new to dance who see "dance theater" as a projection of dramatic images they sel-

THE current trends themselves should not be viewed from an ahistorical perspective. Theatrical dance has traditionally gone through cycles that emphasize pure movement or expressive values. The formalist phase is now again yielding to the expressive. This is seen even in the United States to some degree. Yet when the American Dance Festival introduced the first major Butch group, Dai Rakuda Kan, to this country in 1982 and then, in 1983, selected five French experimental troupes for a U.S. debut, it was clear that a highly theatrical aesthetic had sprung up outside the American context.

Bausch and her German colleagues have roots in Central European modern dance, which flourished between the two World Wars. But there is no question that she has altered that basic body-language aesthetic to fit contemporary terms. The violence men and women inflict upon another, the fears and happiness that everyone experiences these themes are distilled by her in an Expressionist manner.

The illusion of realism, paradoxically, de fines Bausch's work. Dressed in real clothes and perceived as real people, the performers seem like us. But it is no surprise that the new dance trends in France find their context in a poetic Surrealism or the Theater of

The Butch groups are certainly not with-out humor, usually dark, but they cannot be separated from the world that emerged after Hiroshima, Muteki-Sha, a two-woman group headed by Natsu Nakajima, has even taken its name from the foghorn of a ship that evacuated Miss Nakajima from her home during World War II. In her meditation on life, "Niwa," she universalizes that personal trauma. The dancers are transformed from grotesque frightened children to aging women. Butoh remains significantly Japanese - as in Haiku, it offers a remote rather than a literal image to convey the message at hand.

A determinist could say that the sprawling free spirit of current French dance has its roots in the student upheavals of 1968 while the German and Japanese variants have emerged from the legacy of World War II. Unlike most American dance, this new dance from abroad can make us unessy. ■

O 1985 The New York Times

### Doctorow's Invented World

by Bruce Weber

WENTY-FIVE years after the publication of his first novel, "Welcome to Hard Times," E. L. Doctorow is reminiscing about a letter from one of its readers. Set in the Dakota Territory in the latter half of the 19th century, the novel takes the form of journals written by the mayor of a tiny frontier town called Hard Times. It's a dark fable, a literary western by a serious young writer, that employs the town's tribulations — and the mayor's attempts to record them - to expiore grand themes: the nature of American culture, the mortality of men and their civilization, the eternalness of art.

"The letter was from Texas," Doctorow says, "and obviously from an elderly woman, written in a shaky hand. She wrote, 'Young man, when you said that Jenks enjoyed for his dinner the roasted haunch of a prairie dog, I knew you'd never been west of the Hudson, Because the haunch of a prairie dog wouldn't fill a teaspoon."

Doctorow pauses and grins, the professional storyteller timing a punch line: "She had me. I'd never seen a prairie dog. So I did the only thing I could do. I wrote back and I

said. That's true of prairie dogs today, Mad-am, but in the 1870s . . . "

A small story, but it illustrates nicely the andacity Doctorow presumes as a novelist, his unconcerned subordination of fact to invention, his belief that the novelist's imagination is autonomous.

Edgar Lawrence Doctorow is 54, and on almost anyone's list he is counted among the leading dozen serious American novelists today. Although he is not simply a writer of entertainments, his books sell widely, and three — "Ragtime," "The Book of Daniel" and "Welcome to Hard Times" — have been made into movies. Readers, some critics excepted, have come to relish the blending of fact and fiction that marks his odd scrutiny of the American past. His seventh book, "World's Fair," will be published next month, and in it he turns his historically inventive method on himself, drawing heavi-ly on material gleaned from his 1930s boyhood. "Growing up in the Bronx, without the egg cream" is the author's flip descrip-tion, but he has also called it "a portrait of the artist as a very young boy," and that is perhaps closer to what he has attempted. Although outwardly his quietest novel, "World's Fair" uses the Bronx, much as Joyce did Dublin, as a window through which to witness the tremors of a whole society.

Doctorow's diverse and unpredictable fiction is known for its juctaposition of familiar cultural, political and historical markers with prominent fabrications. But it is marked by a narrative style that is forthright, declarative and presumptions of verisimili-tude. In "Ragtime," his chronicle of America hurtling toward World War I, Doctorow embelished his narrative with depictions of unlikely occurrences in the lives of famous people: secret meetings between Henry Ford and J. Pierpont Morgan; Freud and Jung visiting Coney Island and boating together through the Tunnel of Love; Harry Houdi-Ferdinand.

The magic of "Ragnime's" invention was persuasive enough to win for Doctorow the National Book Critics Circle Award for fiction. And the novel garnered enough notoriety to sell more than 200,000 copies in hard cover its first year; paperback reprint rights were purchased by Bantam Books for \$1,850,000, then a record figure.

OCTOROW'S subject, to speak broadly, has been the evolution of the American perspective. He is interested in how our past is responsible for us as we are now. His novels shed their most provocative light on the contemporary world, and thus none of them could apily be described as historical fiction in the conventional sense. "I have this concept of history as imagery," he says, "and therefore as a resource for writing. This is a very volatile society, constantly changing, enormous. Every few years, there's a great infusion of immigrants, immigrant cultures. And so it's extremely difficult to find whatever commumity there needs to be for a writer and readers to exist together. Somehow, I must have perceived that what we have in common is

This is a good time for Doctorow to reflect on his craft. He has just completed "World's Fair," for which Random House has scheduled an initial printing of 100,000, the largest for any Doctorow novel. Its main narrative takes the form of a memoir, beginning with the narrator's earliest recollections of his

this country's history."



infancy and concluding before his 10th birthday with two forward-looking visits to the futuristic World's Fair of 1939. Doctorow's sixth novel, it follows a year after "Lives of the Poets," a collection of six stories and the title novella, the latter ostensibly an examination of the mind of the man who has written the stories. In his new book, he has named the protagonist after himself, the members of the boy's family after those of his own. He sees the novel and the novella as connected, portrayals of the writer's life from the two chronological ends of it he knows, but he says quickly that though the lives of his most recent protagonists superficially resemble his own, they are, at bottom,

Doctorow's novels have, it would seem, been largely intuited. Until recently, his life has been sparsely evident in his fiction. The book before "Lives of the Poets" was "Loon Lake" (1980), the story of an enterprising drifter during the Depression. Before "Rag-time" came "The Book of Daniel" (1971), which had at its center the Rosenberg conspiracy trial of 1951.

By any standard, it is a strong output:

experimental fiction that resists categorizing, "Daniel," with its exploration of American radicalism, "Loon Lake," with much of its focus on 1930s labor issues, and "Ragtime." with its indictment of a complacent upper class and its portrayal of scabrous espitalists, have caused Doctorow to be seen as ideologically allied with the political left and identified by some critics as a political novelist. He has, in fact, given time to several liberal causes, speaking recently in New York against apartheid and at a rally opposing further nuclear-arms proliferation in Chicago.

Dectorow was educated at Bronx High School of Science and Kenyon College in Gambier, Ohio, where he was a student of the critic John Crowe Ransom and a classmate of the late poet James Wright. He spent a year in the graduate program in drama at Columbia, where he met his wife, the novel-ist Helen Henslee, before serving in the military from 1953 to 1955. Jenny, the first of their two daughters, was born in an army hospital in Frankfurt. He had hoped, on returning to civilian life, to support his family on his mustering-out pay, while he wrote a novel. The plan proved unrealistic and he had to seek steady work, first as a reservations clerk at La Guardia Airport, and then as a reader for CBS Television and Columbia

"I was reading a book a day and writing a synopsis," he says. "It's actually not a bad apprenticeship for a writer. You can't help but develop an editorial capability, doing that kind of work on a daily basis. It's also good for young writers to see how much bad stuff is published. It's very encouraging." He wrote "Welcome to Hard Times" in

response, he says, to all the dreadful genre novels he was exposed to, and shortly after

completing it, he went into publishing as an editor, first at New American Library, subsequently as a precocious 33-year-old editor in chief at Dial Press, and eventually the publisher there as well, "There was a won-derful sense of indeterminacy floating through that place," Doctorow says, "It was a 60-hour-a-week job, easy. And I found myself dealing with formidable literary personages - Jimmy Baldwin, Mailer, Vance Bourjaily, Tom Berger — but it was a very small, unbusinesslike place."

By the time he had decided to leave Dial in 1968, he was at work on what would become his third novel. "The Book of Daniel." It was a decision he made with initial misgivings. "Big as Life" (1966) had been received coolly, and he was struggling with the new book. He withdrew from Dial by increments, first with a three-month leave of absence with pay, then with a second three-month leave, which he subsidized himself. By that time, he had been offered his first teaching post, at the University of Cali-fornia at Irvine, and he took it. "World's Fair" reconstructs the early life of Edgar Altschuler, now a middle-aged man

attempting to put straight for himself the seminal events of his past. Edgar's chronologically ordered remembrance is the novel's central body, and it is concerned with funda mental things: first and foremost, a child's home and family; second, his initial ventur-ings away from them. This is augmented by the commentary from Edgar's family members. We hear from several of them, the prominent exception being Edgar's father, who at the time of the memoir has been dead for years.

The narrator's voice shares qualities with the author's spoken one. They have the same quietude, the same insistent, exploratory hue. Then, too, his memoir has technique. which is to mimic in its quality of observation and deduction the maturation of a child's mind. As the young Edgar's engagement with the world at large grows, his personal revelations are informed by it with increasing frequency. Thus, his parents' squabbling over practical matters is seen in clearer light as the boy begins to perceive the cruel economics of the Depression. By the time the novel ends, he's aware of life's enormous dimensions. Earnest, baffled and healthy, he's about to be spilled into his

"I wrote the book on the presumption which I realized after I started — that a child's life is morally complex." Doctorow says, "and that a child is a perception machine. A child's job is to perceive, that's his business. So the novel is the sentimental education of a kid, which simply stops at the age of 10. And I had material at hand, I grew up in the Bronx. It is true that I have an older brother Donald, a mother named Rose. We

Continued on page 13

### In Raul Ruiz's Cinematic Labyrinth

ARIS — Raul Ruiz is 44 years old, a Chilean who lives in Paris and who since 1967 - or perhaps it was 1960, it depends on how you count and who is counting — has made so many films that no one can reach a likely total, including

Last year he was in Portugal for lighting tests for his first relatively big-budget pic-

#### MARY BLUME

ture, "Treasure Island," and while doing the tests he made three other films as well as a three-part children's tale. While sitting in a room in a Los Angeles Holiday Inn waiting to audition actors for "Treasure Island," he wrote the scenario for another film. If sheer quantity suggests that his films are ill-made or casually rossed off, this is not true. If it suggests that they are not always easy to follow, this is certain.

His latest film, which opened to politely baffled reviews last month in four Paris movie houses, is called "L'Eveillé du Pont de l'Alma," and it contains several Ruiz themes - dreams and awakenings, the transfer of personalities, magic and death. The film's star, Michael Lonsdale, said he certainly enjoyed working with Ruiz but hadn't the miento. His conversation, like his films, slightest idea what it was all about since he veers in unexpected ways ("The Assumption

was given no script but scraps of dialogue each day, which Ruiz then shot or not.

"He wrote scenes in order to get a story, the opposite of the usual way," says Chantal Poupaud, whose 13-year-old son, Melvil, has played in five Rniz films in a relationship iscent of François Truffaut and Jean-

Melvil plays Jim Hawkins in "Treasure Island." So does Jean-Pierre Leand, who is now 41. The film includes an undisclosed number of Jims and the pirates have become mercenaries. It was shot in French and in English, which Ruiz does not speak, and it was co-financed by Cannon Films, the Israeli hustlers now making a dash toward artistic quality (they also financed Robert Altman's Fool for Love") at a relatively low cost.

Ruiz sometimes makes a film for \$5,000 and says having a lot more money made no difference except that he had to use American actors such as the TV veterans Martin Landau and Vic Tayback, whom he came to like a great deal.

"American actors can be capricious, though," he says. "They actually want chairs to sit in between shots."

Ruiz is amiable, round-faced and married to another Chilean filmmaker, Valeria Sar-

of the Virgin only became dogma in 1950. Eight years before Sputnik went up, she did," he remarks over a plate of couscous, piously gazing upwards), and his work is filled with untraceable allusions.

Widely unknown, he is deeply respected. Both Cahiers du Cinema and Positif, France's leading film magazines, have given him special issues and he has had retrospectives in London, Rotterdam, Avignon and Madrid. "Three Crowns of the Sailor" was the talk of the 1984 New York Film Festival "He is a wonderful man, totally original," says Michel Ciment, a Positif editor. "He's one of the few people who always avoid cliché and whose approach is somehow parallel to our own.".

N the commercial circuit he is pretty much a flop. None of my films does well," he says calmly. "There is a logic to them, but it drives people mad. I have a small public but it's always the same public, and half of them are professors of film." The first Ruiz film one sees makes no sense; after a few, one stops seeking a sense and suspends disbelief. The other day he held a marathon screening of the eight films he made in the year 1984. One of them was "It's pure Shakespeare," he said during

happy end."

The word labyrinthine is often used of his work, but this suggests a linear approach, however cockeyed. Ruiz describes his world better during lunch by outlining a rectangle on the tablecloth and quickly tracing diagonals and aborted little tracks within it. "He draws on all sorts of references, whatever he has in his head at the time," says Pierre Hodgson, who worked on the script for "Treasure Island" from Ruiz's outline.

the lunch break. "Except that I've given it a

Hodgson noted references to Herman Melville's "Benito Cerena" in "Treasure Island." Ruiz also cites an Iranian novel and G. K. Chesterion, whom he loves ("the more you read Chesterion, the more you like Ruiz's films, and vice versa," says Cahiers du Cinema). In essence, says Hodgson, in an understandable cop-out, "Treasure Island" is a tribute to Robert Louis Stevenson. "You can see copies of the book lying about. The characters are playing a game around Stevenson."

In Chile, Ruiz studied law, cinema and theology. A supporter of Salvador Allende, he was also accused of rightest views when he criticized aspects of the Allende regime. After Allende's murder, he fled to France, having received death threats, and his life in Paris was at first complicated by the fact that a Brazilian director chum, when high on



Raul Ruiz.

drugs, used to call the police and state that Ruiz was in fact the terrorist Carlos.

Like many Latin American artists, Ruiz is greatly influenced by British and American literature. "Faulkner and Henry James have the widest influence on Latin Americans. It is a way of escaping from Spanish culture which is so narrow, so realistic - there is nothing more anti-magical."

The frame of reference he brings to his work is too wide to permit the tracing of

allusions. A short documentary on the Loire château of Chambord included studies of the chateau as seen through the eyes of a medieval Thomist and the German philosopher Fichte. His inspirations range from Max Beerbohm's "Enoch Soames" to Margaret Mead. His technical virtuosity is stunning. In Paris, he feels the pain of exile but also

he warns of its dangers. Contrary to what

Brecht said, exile inspires forgetfulness of

Continued on page 13

# Restoring Timeless Istanbul

by Henry Kamm

STANBUL - The Bosporus continues to flow between green hills studded with mansions, separating not only the halves of a city but also two continents. This gives, as it has done for generations of travelers on its powerful currents, an altogether exceptional sense of immersion in the civilizations that have crossed back and forth between Europe and Asia, altering and enriching one another.

The timeless splendors of the churches of St. Sophia and St. Saviour in Chora, the Blue Mosque, the Mosque of Suleiman the Magnificent and Topkapi Palace are what they always were, each the goal of countless visitors through the centuries. This great city, akin to Jeruselum and Rome, enfolds the foreigner with a consciousness of the continuity of a singular history that has deeply marked the shape of our world.

It is as though nothing essential has changed in Istanbul, and yet this huge city of undefined boundaries grows constantly, the quality of its life declining as it spreads. For those who have bemoaned the sprawl of uncontrolled industry, which has turned the fabled Golden Horn into a cesspool and made the city painfully overcrowded and too often ramshackle, there is cheer in an unusual restoration project conducted by the Touring and Automobile Association, a semi-public body with the goal of bringing back beauty gone to seed.

For the tourist, the project —a brainchild of the association's director general. Celik

Gulersoy - provides a variety of sights that Mosaics dazzingly depict the lives of Christ enhance a visit to Istanbul and make it more pleasurable by adding comfort where there was none. It offers such material benefits as an exceptionally beautiful hotel and several pleasant places for a bite to eat or to rest sightseers' feet before continuing the conquest of the city.

The Church of St. Saviour in Chora. along

with St. Sophia the finest flower of Byzantium surviving in Istanbul, is a veritable muse-um of late Byzantine art. Its remarkably well-preserved mosaics and frescoes, uncovered and restored by the Byzantine Institute of the United States in the 1950s, dates from the early 14th century.

Since the Touring Association began its restorations in the late 1970s, the section in which the church is situated has become by itself worth a visit. The Ottoman residential houses surrounding the church, known to taxi drivers by its Turkish name of Kariye Camii, have been beautifully renovated and repainted in pastel colors, and continue to be inhabited by their original tenants.

A ground-floor shop in the house directly opposite the church entrance has been made into a coffee, tea and pastry shop called the Pudding House. The equivalent of about 75 cents buys a sweet Turkish milk pudding; for about \$1 one can have coffee or tea with it. The square in front of the church has been closed to traffic and a garden terrace installed, where in the shade of trees the shop's specialties can be sampled. The yard behind the church has been converted into an idvilic garden, where one can rest after being sated by the brilliance of the church's interior.

and the Virgin, particularly the majestic Christ Pantocrator directly over the door that leads from the outer to the inner narthex. And there is a strength and tenderness in the marvelous frescoes, which are in a burial chapel on the extreme right of the church. The church is open from 9:30 A.M. until 4:30 P.M., but closed Tuesday. St. Sophia, which does not celebrate a

woman but Divine Wisdom, in Greek, has been restored many times but remains largewhat it was in 537, when it was dedicated. Its enormous volume, sustained by buttresses added in the 14th century, and marked by minarets added at each corner after the Byzantine church became a mosque in 1453, awes even after repeated visits. The 14th-century mosaic of Christ flanked by the Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist in the right-hand gallery can be seen many times and still be moving.

The Mosque of Suleiman (1557) and the

Blue Mosque (1616) — the latter's formal name is the Mosque of Sultan Ahmet I — are the most famous of the imperial mosques. Both are magnificent, but if a visitor has time for only one, Suleiman would be a good choice, for the splendor of its courtyard setting. The Topkapi Palace Museum gives a sense of the grandeur in which the Ottoman sultans lived. But for me, the palace's principal attractions are its collections of Chinese porcelains and Persian and Turkish minia-

IGHT off the Bosporus Bridge, atop Camlica Hill, the Touring Association has brought to new life a formerly popular excursion spot that had fallen into neglect and disuse. Starting with thousands of tons of soil brought from elsewhere, planting hundreds of trees, acres of lawn and flower beds, Gulersoy's team of architects, planners and landscapers created a pleasure park that recalls an era when Istanbul people

came to the hill for a rustic outing.

Horse and bullock carts rebuilt in the style of the last century are available for leisurely rides along a path that presents marvelous views of the Bosporus and its ever-flowing, varied traffic of Soviet, Romanian and Bulgarian freighters and occasional naval vessels, sometimes incongruously sailing past the modest boat owned by the U.S. Consulate General, Turkish fishing boats and pleasure craft, water-skiers and swimmers.

Two restaurants serve light meals and refreshments, and seven kiosks are scattered about offering snacks and drinks. The same simple menus and modest prices as at the other Touring Association projects prevail. A little farther up the Asian shore, the association has restored the magnificent Art Nouveau summer palace of the last khedive and installed a restaurant and some hotel rooms.

The great Covered Bazaar is on every tourist itinerary, and it deserves such attention for its animated atmosphere, which proves that commerce is a form of civilization, and for the richness of temptations in carpets and kilims, copper and brassware,

bangles and baubles. But no place in Istanbul is livelier and more unrestored - may Gulersoy never think of it! — than the bazaar known to Turks as Misir Carsisi or the Egyptian Market, and to tourists as the Spice Market. Spice it sells, and in great quantity, but that is only the beginning. One can also buy everything that needs to be spiced, including the original Turkish version of what New Yorkers somehow believe to be a Romanian Jewish specialty. Pastrami, or as the original Turkish name has it, pastirma, is in fact a spiced meat that the Turks brought to Romania when they ruled that country and Romanian Jews contributed to American gastronomy when they immigrated.

in a section dominated by the New Mosque, which dates from the 17th century. In fact, the entire neighborhood is a bustling and noisy market quarter devoted to getting and spending, which rewards a stroll with many smiles directed at foreigners, jok-

Street scene on Istiklal Caddesi.

ing invitations to buy things that tourists don't use and offers to sample the wares. The atmosphere is authentic, there is surprisingly little jostling, and there is no better way of taking the pulse of the city.

BOVE the entrance to the Spice Market, Pandelli Restaurant serves excellent traditional Turkish cuisine, but only lunch. Sea bass in parchment is a spe-cialty, and the choice of baklava and other sticky Turkish desserts, with names less known to Westerners, is impressive. (Count about \$35 for two; tel: 527.3909). Excellent fish dishes, as well as fish and

Istanbul

candied fruit and every other form of Turkish delight are neatly stored in tiny shops that each contain more than they seem capable of holding without bursting. The sellers are happy to explain, in scraps of foreign tongues amplified by sign language, the sometimes mysterious contents of their bins and jars, or to mix on request specific herb medicines for anything that might ail the customer.

The market is remarkably free of the three scourges that have marred many visits to Middle Eastern marketplaces - dirt, dishonesty and aggressively clinging sellers. Everything is relatively inexpensive, and spending \$5 can provide a morning or afternoon on fun, along with a few packages to take

The Spice Market is at the Stamboul end of the Galata Bridge over the Golden Horn, vegetable hor d'oeuvres, are traditional in

**EMIRGAN** 

SOSPORUS

the waterside row of restaurants at Amavutkoy, on the European side of the Bosporus.
The atmosphere, including violin and piano music, is nice at Antik (tel: 163.6627, reserve for a table on the terrace on the water). Dinner for two will run about \$30, as it will at the pleasant Bebek Hotel restaurant. (163.300), where the sunken dining room puts the diner roughly at water level. They terrace is a traditional meeting place for a

> The Haci Baba (49 Istiklal Caddesi, tel: 144,1886), in the Taksim district, where most of the best modern hotels are situated, serves a great variety of well-prepared traditional Ottoman dishes. Entrees - eggplant and lamb are particularly recommended - are chosen by sight without benefit of menu; the tab can run as low as \$15 for two. The pleasant garden of an Orthodox church, on which the restaurant's terrace faces, is an added benefit in a noisy downtown district.

> The association's most direct contribution to tourism is the Konak Hotel (Sultanahmet; tel: 528.6764, 51.150 or 51.151; \$32 single. \$43 or \$55 double), a luxurious conversion of a 19th-century wooden mansion into a stylishly furnished hotel. The green and white mansion stands within easy walking distance of St. Sophia and the Blue Mosque. Breakfast and drinks are served in a shady rear garden centering on a marble fountain trans-

ferred from a palace in Yildiz Park.
The Istanbal Hilton (Cumburiyet Caddesi, tel: 146,7050) is one of the best in the chain. Half of its rooms face the Bosporus, and their balconies provide one of the most stimulating views anywhere. A double costs? \$77 to \$100.

The Sheraton (Taksim Parki, tel: 148,9000) offers similar comfort in the same neighborhood but farther from the Bosporus. Doubles are \$80 to \$110. The nighttime view from its terrace over the illuminated mosques and palaces is splendid.

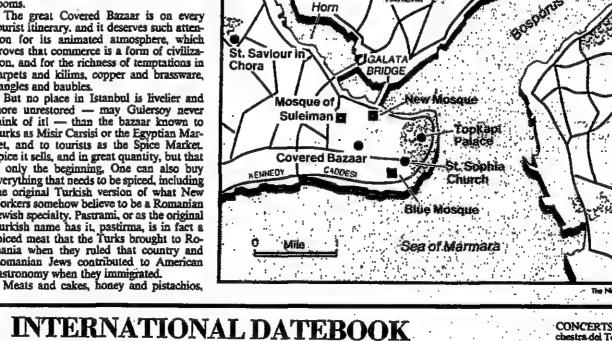
The Divan (Comburiyet Caddesi, tel: 146.4020) is also in the same district. Douoles run from \$33 to \$62.

The Macka Hotel (35 Eytam Caddesi, tel: 140.1053) is modern, not far from the Bosporus and charges \$38 for a double.

Traditionalists prefer the Pera Palas, once the most fashionable hotel of Istanbul; it was recently renovated and it is downtown, next to the U.S. Consulate General, at 98 Mesratiyet Caddesi (tel: 145.2230). A dou-

ble costs \$35. The Touring Association has published a brochure that can be obtained by writing to

364 Sisti Meydani, Istanbul. 6 1985 The New York Times



Golden

#### **AUSTRIA**

Inside St. Sophia.

VIENNA, Bosendorfer Hall (tel: REICTALS — Oct. 28: Sylvia Sag-meister piano (Beethoven, Ravel). Oct. 29: Pier Luigi Corona guitar (Al-

beniz, Paganini).

•Konzerthaus (tel: 72,12,11).

CONCERTS—Oct. 26 and 27: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Wolfgang
Sawallisch conductor (Schumann, Strauss), Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Phillipe Entremont conductor, José Feghali piano (Haydn, Mozart). Oct. 29: The Chamber Orchestra of

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Europe, Heinz Holliger conductor (Berg). Oct. 31: London Symphony Orchesra. Claudio Abbado conductor, Maria tra, Claudio Abbado conductor, Maria Ewing soprano (Mahler, Berg). Nov. 1: ORF Symphony Orchestra, Andrew Davis conductor, Julia Var-ady soprano (Britten), London Sym-

ductor. Hanna Schwarz alto (Schönberg). RECITAL — Oct. 27: Käte Wittlich, Piano (Berg).

Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90).

CONCERTS - Oct. 26: Vienna Phil-harmonic Orchestra, Leonard Bernstein conductor (Schumann). Oct. 27: Tonkünsler Orchestra, Rolf

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(List in Classified

Section)

COUNTY SALIHOUS

Reuter conductor (Mahler, Schu-Oct. 28: I Solisti Veneti, Claudio Scimone conductor (Rossini, Vivaldi). Oct. 30: Küchl Quartet, Helmut Deutsch piano (Brahms, Schumann), Staatsoper (tel. 53240), BALLET — Oct. 30: "Daphnis and Chloe" (Fokine, Ravel).

OPERA - Oct 25: "Lohengrin" (Wagner). Oct. 26 and 29: "Don Giovanni" (Mo-23rt). Oct. 31: "The Knights of the Rose"

#### BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Musée de Costumes et Dentelle (tel: 511.27.42). EXHIBITION — To Nov. 1:"Opera Costumes from 1959 to the Present." Palaisdes Beaux Arts (tel: 512.50.45). EXHIBITION — To Dec. 22: "Span-ish Splenders and Belgian Villages, 1500-1700." Musées Royaux des Beaux-Arts de Belgique (tel: 513.55.46).
 EXHIBITION — To Dec. 22:

Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire (tel: 733.96.10). EXHIBITION — To Dec. 22: "Los

#### **ENGLAND**

MANCHESTER, Palace Theatre (tel: OPERA -- Oct. 29 and Nov. 1: "Car-

men" (Bizet).
Oct. 30: "Idomeneo" (Mozart).
Oct. 31: "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (Britten). LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: CONCERTS — London Symphony Orchestra — Oct. 26: Claudio Abbado

onductor. Rudolf Serkin piano (Beeoven, Mozart). ept. 28: Gerard Schwarz conductor. Pierre Amoyal violin (Stravinsky). Oct. 27: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. Sir Charles Groves conductor. Ramzi Yassa piano (Tchaikovsky. Dvorak).

tian Landscapes: Weaving from the School of Ramses Wissa Wassel," "Roderic O'Coner," "Vera Cunning-ham and Matthew Smith," "Gwen JAZZ - Oct. 30: Dave Brubeck.

EXHIBITIONS - Tu Nov. 3: "Egyp-

THEATER —To Oct. 31: "Les Misérables" (Hugo, Musical Adaption: Boubil and Schönburg).

British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).

EXHIBITION —To Jan, 1986: "Buddhism: Art and Faith." London Coliscum (tel: 836.01.11).
 OPERA — Oct. 25, 28, 31: "Don Carlos" (Verdi). Oct. 26: "Rigoletto" (Verdi). Oct. 29: "Faust" (Gounod).

### Oct. 30: "Orpheus in the Underworld" EXHIBITION — To Oct. 77: "Les Grands Boulevards de Paris." •Musée du Grand Palais (tel:

Oltenoaca):

National Theatre (tel: 633,08.80).

THEATER — Oct. 28-30: "The Real Inspector Hound" (Tom Stoppard) and "The Critic" (Richard Brinsley). Oct. 31 and Nov. 1: "Pravda" (Bren-

ton, Hare).

•Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66). CONCERT — Oct. 27: Orchestra of the Royal Opera House, Sir Charles Mackerras conductor, "Handel's Mes-

Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13). EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 10: "Pound's Artists." To Dec. 1: "Howard Hodgkin: Prints from 1977-1983." Victoria and Albert Museum (tel:

To Jan. 26: "Hats from India."

42.77.12.33).

a Versailles."
Opera (tel: 742.57.50).
BALLET—Oct. 28, 30, Nov. 1: "Swan Lake" (Bourneister, Tchaikovsky).
OPERA—Oct. 26, 29, 31: "Iphigenie en Tauride" (Gluck).
Saile Pleyel (tel: 45.63.07.96).
CONCERT—Oct. 30: Orchestre de Paris, Zubin Mehta conductor (Schu-EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 17: bert, Shankar).

Théâtre de la Ville (tel: 42.74.22.77).

JAZZ—Oct. 29: Memphis Slim, Jean-Browne Muggs: English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware.' To Jan. 19: "Shots of Style: Great Fashion Photographs Chosen by Da-Paul Amouroux, Dave Brubeck Quar-Théatre du Rond-Point

#### eses ceilo, Franz Massinger piano (Beethoven, Brahms). FRANCE PARIS, American Center (tel: GERMANY

43,35,21,50).

EXHIBITION — To Nov. 30: "William T. Wiley: California I."

•Centre Culturel Chaillot-Galliera (tel: 47,20,71,50).

EXHIBITION — To Nov. 5: "Henri Serres and Claude Vallet." 341.44.49). Nov. 1: "Wozzeck" (Berg) Philharmonie (tel: 25488-0). CONCERT — Oct. 27: Berlin Sym-Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: obony Orchestra, Borislav Iwanov, Tomislav/Baynov piano (Gershwin). JAZZ — Nov. 1: Miles Davis. EXHIBITIONS-To Nov. 11: "Raymon Mason, Jean-Michel Alberola. COLOGNE, Oper der Stadt (tel: Viswanadhan, Gulham, Mohamed 21.25.81). OPERA — Oct. 26: "La Gazza Ladra"

(tel:42.56.70.80). RECITAL — Oct. 27: Antonio Men-

To Dec. 16: "Matta." To Jan. 1: "Klee et la Musique."

• Eglise St. Severin (tel: 47.64,15.28). RECITAL -- Oct. 29: Andre Issoir organ (Bach). gan (Bach). •Galerie Guigné (tel: 42.66.66.88), EXHIBITION — TO Nov. 23; "Commère."
•Galerie Isy Brahot (tel: 43.54.22.40).

EXHIBITION -ToOct. 31: "John de Andrea. •Galerie Lahumière (tel: 47.63.03.95). EXHIBITION — To Oct. 30: "Andre Hôtel Méridien (tel: 47\_58,12\_30),
JAZZ — Oct. 28-Nov. 16: Wild Bill

●Le Petit Journal (tel: 43,26,28,59). JAZZ — Oct. 28: The Blue Doctors. Oct. 29: Patrick Saussios Swing Quar Oct. 30: Watergate Seven + One.

 Le Petit Opportun (tel: 42.36.01.36).
 JAZZ — TO Oct. 29: Cesarius Alvim.
 Jean-Francus Jenny Clarke, Andre Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 47.23.61.271 EXHIBITIONS - To Jan. 5: "Vera Szekely." "Modern Masters from the

THEATER - To Oct. 31: The Homecoming" (Pinter).

•Aite Oper (tel: 13400).

JAZZ—Nov. 1: Sammy Price, Arnett Cobb, Al Grey, Rod Mason's Hot Five. 42.61.54.10). EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 3: "Salon HAMBURG, Staatsoper (tel:

To Dec. 16: "Sir Joshua Reynolds: BALLET — Oct. 29: "Midsu 1723-1792." To Jan. 6: "La Gloire de Victor Hugo." Night Dream" (Balanchine, Mendels sohn). OPERA — Oct. 26; "Le Nozze di Fi-●Musée du Louvre (tel: 42.60.39.26). EXHIBITION — To Jan. 6: "Le Brun garo" (Mozart), Oct. 28: "Faust" (Gounod).

#### IRELAND

DUBLIN, Abbey Theatre THEATER - Through October Douglas Hyde Gallery (tel: EXHIBITION - To Oct. 27: Dublin Civic Museum (tel: 77.16.42). EXHIBITION — Through October: "18th Century Popular Music in Dub-

•Gate Theater (tel: 74.40.45).

\*\*THEATER — Through October:
"The Mask of Monarty" (Leonard).

\*\*Hendriks Gallery (tel: 75.60.62).

EXHIBITION — Oct. 25-Nov. 15: BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: \*National Concert Hall (tel: CONCERT -- Oct. 30: RTE Concert Orchestra, Gareth Hudson conductor RECITAL—Oct. 31: Aylish Kerrigan soprano. Seoirse Bodley piano.

#### ITALY

BOLOGNA, Galleria d'Arte Modema (tel: 50.28.59). EXHIBITION — To Nov. 30: "Luigi •Teatro delle Celebrazioni (tel: CONCERTS - Oct 28 and 29: Or - Rijks ma, Roberto Abbado conuncto... Paolo Bordoni piano (Schimann, Pro-

CONCERTS — Oct. 27, 28, 30; Or-chestra del Teatro Comunale di Bologna, Raif Weikert conductor (Stravin-FLORENCE, Tentro Comunale di Fi-

renze (tel: 277.92.36) Oct. 31: "A Masked Ball" (Verdi) MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.91.26).
CONCERT — Oct. 26, 30, 31; Prague Philhamonic Choir; Gerd Albrecht conductor, Lubomir Matl Choir conductor (Dvorak).

#### MONACO

MONTE-CARLO, Galerie d'Art Moderne Le Point (tel: 50,68,17). EXHIBITION—To Oct. 19: "20 Century Artists." Balthus, Magritte, Picas-Centre de Congrs de Monte-Carlo

(tel: 50.93.00).

CONCERT — Oct. 27: Monte-Carlo
Philharmonic Orchestra, Sergiu Comissiona conductor Igor Oistrakh violin (Beethoven, Rachmaninov).

#### NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45). CONCERTS CONCERTS — Concertgebouw Or-chestra—Oct. 26 and 27: Bernard Hai-tink conductor. Faye Robinson soprano (Britten).

Oct. 30 and 31: Vladimir Ashkenazy conductor (Debussy, Prokofiev). Oct. 26: Alban Berg Quarter, Elisabeth Leonskaja piano (Schubert). Oct. 28: Schönberg Quartet (Berg. We-

bern). RECITALS — Oct. 27: Jean Philippe hashi piano (Beethoven, Brahms).

seum (tel: 73.21.21) chestra del Teatro Commale di Bolo-gna, Roberto Abbado conductor, ish Masters" (El Greco, Murillo, Veiasquez).

### SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, National Museum ( Antiquities of Scotland (tel 557.35.50). EXHIBITION — To Nov. 3: 1 An Come Home: Treasures of Princ Charles Edward Smart." GLASGOW, Theatre Royal (tel OPERA - Oct. 26: "Oberon" (vor

#### SPAIN

BARCELONA, Festival (iel CONCERTS - Oct 28: Barcelon Oct. 30: Czechoslovakian Philhar

Dvorak). Oct 31: Czechoslovakian Philha monic Orchestra. Vaclav Neumann conductor (Dvorak, Janacek).

●Musco del Prado (tel: 468.09.50).

### UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON D.C., National Por-

### **DOONESBURY**

(Rossini). Oct. 27: "Lucia di Lammen

FRANKFURT, Cafe Theater







monic Orchestra, Jiri Belohlavek con luctor, Ivan Klansky piano (Chopin

MADRID, Museo Espanol de Arti Contemporáneo (uel: 449.71.50). EXHIBITION — Through October Joan Miró."

EXHIBITION — Through October
"The Queen of Holland," "XVII Cen
may Paintings from Naples."

trait Gallery (tel: 357, 27,00). EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 8: "Word Collard piano (Debussy, Ravel).Oct.
29: Joseph Swensen viola, Lily Funahashi piano (Beethoven, Brahme).

To April 13: "Private Lives of Public Figures: The Nington). Figures: The Nineteenth Century

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FOR FUN AND PROFIT

### **Methods of Categorizing** The Independent Traveler

by Roger Collis

NOW THYSELF is the lapidary advice on the temple of Apollo at Delphi. In present day travel terms, this means deciding whether you are an adventurer, an elitist, a gray panther or a business extender. Depending on where you go and what you want to do, you may also play the role of aspiring explorer, seasoned traveler or maybe even survey tourist. The common demonitrator is eat you are at bottom an independent traveler with contemporary values.

If you recognize yourself, here's good news. In the future, you're likely to have more discriminate appeals for your travel dollar and find more opportunities for a magical mystery tour of the Europe you always knew was there, but were never quite able to discover.

These somewhat delphic definitions are part of a conscious-raising program among U.S. travelers to Europe and the travel trade on both sides of the Atlantic. The idea is to identify opportunities for affluent, independent travelers to enjoy a different kind of European vacation — away from the logiam of city centers in the peak season (June-September) to more unspoiled destinations in the shoulder seasons, such as the English Cotswolds in May and Provence in the fall, when the natives are likely to be less fractious and provide better service.

The program emanates from a research study carried out last April by Dunham & Marcus, a New York consulting firm, on behalf of American Express. This concluded that while growing numbers of Americans are looking for new, more contemporary values of "fun and relaxation, self-indulgence, health and discovery," Europe is still communicating the more traditional benefits of "history, old buildings and monuments, education and conducted sightseeing."

According to Christopher Rodrigues, London-based American Express division vice-president for Europe, Middle East and Africa, there are five main categories of "independent" travelers who share "contemporary" values:

 Special-interest travelers — people who go only on tours linked to a particular interest, such as food and wine, Renaissance paintings or archaeology.

 Adventurers — the young (25-35) up-and-coming, who backpacked at college, love traveling, look for immersion in new cultures, "who might say, Nepal is getting too touristy these days." Their gold standard is almost to get lost in a country, "to be at the edge of being out of control." In business terms, these would be fast-track executives earning \$35,000 and more.

 Elitists — older and more affluent, who travel throughout the year to the less traditional tourist centers. They enjoy the good life of the big cities, stay in the top bus hotels, but will seek out a truly splendid place at the weekend, of the Relais-Château type." They may have children out of the home and so be freer to bring their spouses. Grav Panthers — the affluent retired. They have the time, money and inclination

to take long vacations. Seasoned travelers who "like to combine old world elegance with contemporary flair." Business Extenders — frequent business travelers who like to extend their trip by adding on a few days vacation. Typically, they are 40 plus, self-employed or corporate executives earning over \$50,000, or they come to Europe four or five times a year and take off the middle weekend of a 10-day trip for unstructured forays to indulge hobbies

and interests. They have "a strong success ethic; they believe that to work hard and to

it's easy to enjoy yourself afterward — so much diversity in a small area. If you're undergoing an identity crisis, be

advised that you are allowed to belong to more than one of these "demographic and attitudinal" target groups. (As an indepen-dent traveler, you can even build your own.) You can also make it more complicated by choosing to be a "survey tourist," an "aspiring explorer" or a "seasoned traveler" during the course of a single trip. Says Rodrigues seasoned traveler in London, with which he is very familiar and has the experience and confidence to be truly independent, an aspiring explorer in Paris, where he has been once or twice before, but needs an umbilical cord to support himself in an emergency, and a survey tourist in Rome, where he is going for

### Of adventurers, extenders and gray panthers

the first time and may find that a guided but tour is the best way to cover an unfamiliar place in a short period. The trick is to know which hat you're wearing and explain that to

American Express provides some useful help along the way with its "independent Traveler's Guide to Europe." This features five city guides for London, Stockholm, Munich, Paris and Rome and provides ample scope for role playing. There is plenty of advice on hotels, shopping and recreation along with a smorgasbord of ideas for short breaks in the provinces. For example, in France, there are some good itineraries for Alsace, Brittany and Provence; in West Germany, to Regensburg and the Berchtesgaden and Oberalleau mountains.

Rodrigues gives two examples of how siness extenders have used the guide. A U.S. car distributor visiting a manufacturer in Munich found he had a free weekend, so he rented a car, chose a hotel and drove up to the Oberallgau in the Bavarian highlands. A woman executive who runs a research company in New York wanted to do her own thing in London. The hotel where she was staying suggested taking a driver for a day.
"This is not what the independent traveler wants to do, they like to be in control of their own destiny," Rodrigues says. "So she ended up taking British Rail from Paddington, found a hotel in the Cotswolds and had

lunch in the village of Broadway." Rodrigues admits that for the business extender, "the travel trade hasn't quite caught up with you yet. You may have to do a fair amount of legwork on your own." One suggestion, if you like a certain style of hotel, is to ask the concierge whether there are similar hotels in other destinations. The same applies to restaurants. Many establishments unite in affinity groups. For example, there is a West of England Country House and Hotel Association. Then there's the Chateau-Accueil group of French country hotels. Another is the Romantica group in Germany and Switzerland, all hotels personally run by the owner. Many car rental firms offer packages where you can zoom off in a Porsche 911 for a weekend.

The only problem seems to be that if American Express gives all the good ideas away to its cardholders, where is the scope play hard is an integral part of their business for the true business extender, who is by travel experience." Their attitude is that Europe is a great place to do business because traveler?

# Cajun, Creole and Cooking Tradition

by Mark J. Knrlansky

EW IBERIA, Louisiana - Southern Louisiana is different from the rest of the United States. In fact, it is different from the rest of Louisiana. Time is measured differently. When they speak of "the war," it is as likely to mean the American Civil War as World War IL This is the Old South, with moss swaying like chiffon from its branches. The ambitious New South has passed this corner by People here seem content to attract more tourists than industrialists and show off the traditions they long enjoye One of these traditions, the cuisine, has become the horrest

thing among modern American food phenomena. It may be a fad in New York, Washington and San Francisco, but here it is a deeply rooted way of life. It is the one part of the United States where cooks do not have a compulsion to concoct. Change comes through evolution and not by whim. Old techniques and recipes are revered in Louisiana, where cooks still stir in homes and restaurants eight-hour preparations based on French techniques that few French chefs care to remember. There are three separate cuisines—northern Cajun, southern Cajun and Creole. While the three are increasingly merging in restaurants, locals say they remain distinct in homes.

The Cajuns were French settlers in Nova Scotia who fled

Canada in the 18th century after Wolfe defeated Montcaim. They took with them a coastal people's leve of seafood and a rich gastronomic tradition derived from some of the most celebrated regions of France.

Those who settled to the south, by the bayous, rivers, marshes and salt water channels, replaced lobster and other Canadian catch with crayfish, crabs, and oysters, which are put in meticuionsly seasoned stews called étouffées, rice dishes and soups. A type of channel bass known here as redfish has become in demand in fish stores all over America because of the popularity of blackened redfish — filets in hot peppers and herbs quickly blackened in butter on a white-hot cast from pan.

Another local inland saltwater fish listed on Lou as speckled trout or just trout, resembles the well known freshwater fish, but with a wider grain to its delicate white meat. Alex Patout, owner-chef of a restaurant here in the quiet town of New Iberia, bakes it wrapped in bacon. This dish, typical of a new generation of Cajun cooks, is a light blend not only of two

contrasting ingredients, but one from each Cajun region.
The northern Cajuns did not have the seafood of the Cajuns 10 miles to the south and continued a cuisine based on the

boudin (blood sausage) and a smoked chitterling (pig intestine) ausage called andouille, cousin to the French sausage of the

With little communication, Cajun food used to be so localized in this remote, swampy country that food varied not only from north to south, but every mile.

Because of its reliance on very fresh products from the immediate vicinity. Cajun cooking can only be commercialized by restaurateurs at considerable cost. Patout has five farmers under contract to his restaurant.

"The biggest problem," said the 32-year-old Patout, who started his restaurant with his sister Gigi in 1979, "is to compete against the cooking people are doing in their homes." The locals are regular restaurant-goers but tough critics. Patout, who is acquiring a national reputation, admits, "If I do

well, it will not be from local support. It will be from outsiders."

REOLE is the grand enisine of New Orleans. It is cooking for restaurants of old-fashioned elegance, lighter and finer than Cajun but with many of the same ingredients. It was developed by black cooks who did their own variations on French, Spanish, English -- whichever flag was flying in New Orleans at the moment.

Both Creole and Cainn have become incredible hodgepodges of culture that linguists and food historians may never sort out.

The word for jambalaya, a northern Cajun, spicy, tomato-rice dish with cured and fresh meats, comes from jambon a la ya, from the French for ham and an African term for rice. Green onions are called shallots and a soup based on the French term court-bouillon is called knhillon

A squashlike vegetable called vegetable pear in English, although rarely called anything by English-speaking people, is here called mirliton, which used to be a cream-filled pastry in France. The vegetable is hollowed and restuffed with a spicy mixture and haked Like the chili pepper, the vegetable pear probably came from Mexico, where it is a common Indian product called chayote.

Chili peppers were introduced from the Mexican Caribbean state of Tabasco, where they have been a basic ingredient since Mayan times. The five locally grown species are blended into most Louisiana dishes. Chilis are also aged like bourbon for five years in white oak barrels at Avery Island and sold around the world as Tabasco sauce.

The vegetable okra thickens soups and sances here as does a powder called file, made from herbs and sassafras. But the base of all cooking is an old French technique — the roux. A roux is made by cooking flour with fat. Some roux takes four hours of cooking, then is blended with a stock that is cooked longer. Then it is cooked some more.

Not only is such a process could to the modern restaurant.

Not only is such a process costly to the modern restaurant, but Louisiana chefs have to address the fact that heavy cuisine has fallen from favor. Most French chefs have opted for lighter

and quicker approaches.

Some Louisiana restaurants are not about to change for trendy visitors. Antoine's, in its crystal 19th-century elegence, is such a New Orleans institution. It has been owned by the same such a New Orleans instrumon. It has been owned by the same family since 1840 and its fifth-generation proprietor. Bernard R. Guste says. "If you are going to make something good down here, it always begins with a stock and then a rount."

Not that they do not invent a new dish every decade or so. In 1880 Inching accounts for a law minute because what inless that they do not invent a new dish every decade or so. In 1880 Inching accounts for a law minute because what inless that they do not invent a new dish every decade or so.

1889, lacking escargots for a last-minute banques, chef Jules Alciatore devised a peppery green herbal sauce and put it over slightly heated oysters. Arbitrarily naming it after the period's most famous millionaire, it become celebrated as oysters Rockefeller, and although imitated around the world, Antoine's will not reveal its recipe.

Other restaurants change faster than Amoine's, which in spate of its fame says that 70 percent of its clients are local. The best known Cajun in America is Paul Prudhomme who looks for ways to shorten cooking, which in part accounts for the tremen-dons success of his cookbook. He also slips in outside elements

from the South, Mexico and other places.
His New Orleans restaurant, K.Panl's Louisiana Kitchen, packs customers into a grubby formica-top diner-type setting for plates that start at \$20. Prudhomme has become an Ameri-

Patout wants to take on his old friend and is coming out with his own cookbook this spring. But many other regional chefs are creating. Mr. B's, a popular New Orleans bistro, serves small morsels of moist redfish fried in a spicy breading and served

with a lightly mustardy mayormaise.

But some things never change, like the coffee that is cut with chicary, an old habit of the French from hard times that was adopted in Louisiana during the Civil War when coffee was hard to get. It makes terrible coffee. Why do they still do it, Patout and several other restaurateurs were asked? "It's a tradition," they all answered.

Mark J. Kurlansky is a journalist based in Miami.

### **Doctorow**

Continued from page 11

actual Doctorows, including my late father, lived on Eastburn Avenue." His voice has taken on a mild edge. These are all true. But the book is an invention. It's the illusion of a

As Doctorow speaks, it seems that what he's done in the novel is still becoming clear to him. Only now is he realizing what his intentions have been all along, and he's sizing up his achievement against them as they come into focus. The sections of family commentary, for example, are written as if they have been elicited by questions and spoken aloud, and they stand as a kind of transcribed oral history in contrast to Edgar's crafted one. "I like the idea of composing oral history," Doctorow says. "Writing the way people speak. Behind it is the larger idea of trying to break down the wall between the real and the written.

"The presumption of writing," he says, "is that you can speak for other people, that you can live lives through your work that you have not lived, and that you can do that adequately and justly. Writing is an explora-tion. You start from nothing and learn as you go. If you do it right, you're coming up out of yourself in a way that's not entirely governable by your intellect. That's why the most important lesson I've learned is that planning to write is not writing. Outlining a book is not writing. Researching is not writ-ing. Talking to people about what you're doing none of that is writing. Writing is

Bruce Weber write frequently on literary subjects. This was excerpted from an article in The New York Times Magazine.

### Raul Ruiz's Labyrinth Continued from page 11



Melvil Poupaud and Jean-Pierre Léaud in "Treasure Island."

one's native land rather than accentuating memory, he says.

"You become obsessed with small details in your new place - where to eat, how to find a flat. It can become almost a sort of fascism in that you think you are different, a special breed devoid of responsibility. It can lead to a kind of megalomania.

Ruiz's skill is officially recognized in France to the point where he was recently appointed co-director of a government-run Maison de la Culture in Le Havre. He intends to work there mostly on video, but will undoubtedly find time to make his own films just as he did a few months ago when he was at the Maison de la Culture at Grenoble.

"It was fantastic, they had all the equip-ment there, all one could need. I only had to bring in the actors." He made three films during his short stay there — a rock film, a sci-fi, and his "Richard III" with le happy

### **Color-Coding the Travel Guides**

by Peter Lewis

EW YORK - The 1986 editions of many popular guidebooks are beginning to appear in book-stores. The first to arrive each year are updated versions of the familiar mest-and-potatoes directories - the Fodor, the Frommers, the Let's Go's - that stee first-time visitors along well-beaten patls. Later, as the holiday season approuches, come the coffee-table books that stir nemories or dreams of distant countries through lavish use of photography and lush cold reproduction. These expensive books are jardly meant to be tucked inside a suitcase and contain little if any day-to-day

It recent years a new class of paperback travel guide has emerged. It combines the best of the practical directories with the superior artwork of the hardcover coffeetable books at an affordable price.

At outstanding example of this new generaton of guidebooks is the Access series, published by AccessFress Ltd., a small com-pan that recently moved its headquarters to Nev York from Los Angeles.

The creative force behind the Access series is kichard Saul Wurman, an architect, graphic designer and cartographer who is coowier of AccessPress Ltd. with Frank Stanton former president of the CBS.

Vhile most guidebooks are divided into such categories as hotels, restaurants and miseums, the Access guides view the city as a fabric, indivisible. "When you are someplace in a city." Wurnan says, "you want to know what's around you. When I'm in a miseum. I want to know what's nearby. where I can eat, where I can find an interest-

A page chosen at random from the Tokyo Access guide, for example, presents both practical information and cultural observations about a tiny area of the Ginza. The items flow smoothly from one to the next, as ore would walk the streets of the area: first, how to get to what the author considers the best private art museum in Japan (the Bidgestone); then, a rush-hour glimpse of the waves of commuters in silent procession from the Tokyo Station nearby (with a note

suggestion that the store's "fifth-floor put-ting green is a good place to kill time while waiting for a train (no charge)." Another short walk leads to the Library of Tourism and Culture and then to the Fukuoka Mutual Finance Bank where one can see "a door based on a design by Marcel Duchamp." A sobering aside: "According to popular belief that Tokyo's earthquakes run on a 69-year cycle, the next massive tremor is due to occur in 1991." (This cycle formula failed to predict the earthquake of Oct. 4, 1985.)

Each brief item is color coded for quick identification. Gardens and parks are described in green type. Items on museums, theaters and architecture are printed in blue; restaurants and nightlife in pink; shops in red; hotels and narrative items in black.

The books, which are about the same size as the popular Michelin green guides, are illustrated with clear, crisp and colorful drawings and maps, often from architects' renderings, frequently using aerial perspectives that give a fresh view of familiar areas.

The Access guides cost \$9.95 to \$11.95. Existing titles include Los Angeles, San Francisco, New York City, Washington, New Orleans, Las Vegas, Hawaii and Tokyo. Guides to London, Paris and Rome and the Museum of Modern Art in New York are planned for 1986.

Because of the unusual structure of the Access books, in which landmarks are described side by side with often short-lived restaurants and boutiques, the books must be revised frequently to keep pace with city changes. Each volume is revised every 12 to 18 months, Wurman says. Twenty-four pages of new listings are added to each revision. The volumes are completely rewritten for every other new edition, he says. The Los Angeles guide is in its third edition and control others, including the New York Conseveral others, including the New York City guide, are now in second editions.

IGH-QUALITY color photography and printing are the hallmarks of another series, the Insight Guides, produced by the German-born designer and photographer Hans Hoefer and printed in Singapore. The artwork alone makes these paperback books well worth the \$15.95 that the bus to Disneyland is at the Yaesu price, but readers also get a fact-laden guide ent). Next, upstairs, is the Daimaru department store, "the ideal store for those things you forgot to pack for the trip," and a usual guidebook information about hotels,

restaurants and landmarks. However, a traveler unfamiliar with the area described might do well to pick up one of the totally practical

The heavy paper used for their superio color reproduction makes the Insight Guides quite hefty. While some of these books cerainly could be taken on a trip, their value is chiefly as reference works to be read and enjoyed before and after one's travels.

The series, begun in the 1970s, now comprises 23 titles, with 18 new titles set for release in the next year. The most recent books, Indonesia. Australia and Northern and Southern California, will be followed in the coming months by India, New York State, Puerto Rico, Britain, the Rockies, Kenya and Israel, among others.

The first Insight Guide described Bali, and the South Pacific remains a particular strength of the series. It is hard to imagine a better guide than the Insight Indonesia book for such relatively out-of-the-way places as Sri Lanka, Java and Burma.

The practical travel advice contained in the Insight Guides is revised yearly.

Both the Access and Insight guides may be ordered by mail from their U. S. distributor, Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N. Y. 10020.

NOTHER paperback series that has gained acclaim in the last year for superior color illustrations is the Dumont Guides, published by Stewart, Tabori & Chang of New York and printed in Spain. Five Dumont titles are now in the stores, Paris and the Ile de France, the Loire Valley, the French Riviers, Ireland and the most recent, on the Greek islands.

The Dumont Guides segregate their color photographs in clusters of glossy pages that divide sections of text. The narrative, in the form of an anthology of articles concentrating on the region's history, art and architecture, lacks the fluid, breezy style of the Access and Insight guides and is intended for the most experienced travelers. A sparan section at the rear in degree of the sparanese critical at the rear in degree of the sparanese critical at the rear in degree of the sparanese critical at the rear in degree of the sparanese critical at the rear in degree of the sparanese critical at the rear in degree of the sparanese critical access the sparanese critical at the sparanese critical access the sparanese critical access to the sparanese cri section at the rear is devoted to practical travel considerations, hardly adequate for newcomers seeking advice on such basics as

The Dumont Guides cost \$12.95 to \$14.95 and are available by mail from the publisher at 740 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10003.

9 1985 The New York Times

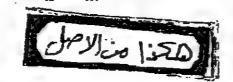


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there is the magical quality of

London life, its great art col-

theatres, symphony orches-

tras, its culture - both classi-

cal and pop - its nightlife and

and Hampstead.

for which an Australian busi-

nessman bought a 6-bed-

roomed penthose with a 60-ft

terrace overlooking Green

Park. Chestertons now value

the flat at £2 million.

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# The London Property Boom is going with a Bang

### The City revolution that is attracting the world Hong Kong, Latin America,

VERYONE – except the experts – is saying it can't last. Yet the rise in prime London residential property prices has continued upwards for three years and touched a swingeing 35 percent in

And there are signs that the trend is going on apace this autumn, according to Savills and the metropolis's other glossy estate agents including Sturgis, Hampton & Sons, J. Trevor & Sons, Chestertons, Beauchamp Estates and Chesterfield & Co. My forecast is that the rate might grow steeper.

services, and they like their

The elitist standards of our

independent schools - the

Eton factor - also attracts an

international following. So do

our ancient universities, the

calendar embracing the Der-

by, Wimbledon, Henley and

Ascot enjoys global status and

the beau monde follows it

throughout the Season. Ho-

tels of appropriate standard,

in what is now among the

leading tourist centres of

the world, cannot cope with

demand, or they charge ex-

cessive rates, thus putting in-

creased pressure on the short-

The UK's political stability

around a universally admired

Royal Family encourages in-

vestment by the affluent of

lease property market.

At the same time, the social

undergoing treatment.

Oxbridge magnet.

One major reason is Big Street's renowned medical Bang, the City epithet for the revolution that from next year own residential base while opens the Stock Exchange virtually to all comers. The world's financial institutions are flooding in for a share of the action, and their affluent executives need suitable accommodation both to rent and buy.

In anticipation of Big Bang, established foreign banks in the Square Mile are racing to expand their activities while new ones are setting up shop. Indeed, the Square Mile itself is bursting at the seams and becoming rectangular as it stretches into Docklands in response to the distorting pressure. Resident bankers and their families need homes

the same time, the banks' commercial customers the multinationals and the financial services and establishing their headquarters and their senior staff's homes here in London, the natural English-speaking base for North Americans aiming to polygiot Common Market. Many of them seek flats in which to accommodate and entertain clients and customers.

But business is not the only lure. The sheikhs and Middle East businessmen flood in to avail themselves of Harley



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247 The Water Gardens, London W2, a top London

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more than the asking price of £1.5 million, reckons there are probably between 30 and 40 properties currently on the market in Central London with price tags starting at £1 million, "and any serious pur-Owen Inskip, of Chester- chaser on the topmost end some two-bedroomed prime the famous shopping facilities must be prepared to pay in fields, who have recently sold

excess of this figure," he says. What do you get at this level? Richard Crosthwaite, of Knight Frank and Rutley, reckons on a five-bedroomed, five-bathroom house or flat in top condition in a prime area with a long lease (say, 60-plus

years), or freehold. In Knightsbridge, Mayfair and Belgravia, the cost could work out at up to £400 a sq. ft; in St John's Wood, perhaps half that rate. Nevertheless, the seven-figure price tag covers only a small proportion of the market and should buy an array of luxurious features such as a swimming pool, a jacuzzi, lifts, or a glittering interior design like a Dynasty set. The property itself? Well, a penthouse in Mayfair is equivalent to a handsome townhouse in Chelsea, a Nash terrace in Regents Park, or a substantial detached house with garage and garden in Hampstead or St John's

FOR

PRIME

stockbroker belt, such as Weybridge, Esher, Sunningdale, Marlow and Epsom, the same sum buys a mini-estate.

It's worth while paying these prices for occupation for, say, three years upwards because rentals are in proportion. Savills quote for a hand-London flat at Thorney Court of the area. Price £435,000. at £800 a week for a long lease (usually one year with an option to renew).

Because there's virtually no new building land available, except that created by demolition of old property or liberated from some Government or contemporary living. Fealocal authority cache, most prime London property for sale is presented as a refurbishment. A good example is 15 Chapel Street, just off Belgravia Square, where Chesterfield & Co. and Savills jointly offer a 6-bedroomed house with a magnificent 42-foot drawing-room and separate staff flat at £650,000 for the 56-year lease.

For the bachelor, Chesterfield & Co. offer an ideal pied à terre for the bon vivant; it's a two-bedder on two floors with roof terrace at Draycott Avenue situated above a betting shop, next to a pub and within 100 yards of many of London's most famous restaurants, including Waltons,

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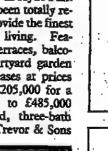
Bewick's, Le Suquet, La Poissonnerie, Ma Cuisine and Beccofines, Price: £148,000. John D. Woods' portfolio

features two good examples of that unique London phenomenon, the mews. Originally couch houses and stables, these low-rise dwellings in secluded backwaters are the height of fashion. Now that the horses have bolted, one at Devonshire Place Mews, close to Regents Park, offers four bedrooms, a roof terrace with studio and garage at £267,000; another in a villagelike location in Cadogan Lane, bordering Belgravia and Knightsbridge, offers compact two-bedroom accommodation at £230,000. With this latter, you also enjoy access to private gardens and conis courts.

Hampton & Sons also have mews cottage, a bijou home in Eaton Mews North, Belgravia, at £310,000 for two beds and two baths, one en suite. The same agents also offer two character properties in Knightsbridge. One in Trevor Square, jointly offered with W.A. Ellis. This is a Regency house recently remodelled to offer spacious three-bedroomed comfort and a pretty paved garden, at £475,000. Another in Sterling Street, is also a period proper-

ty with four bedrooms, conservatory and garden with easy access to Hyde Park and On the Hyde Park Estate, J. Trevor & Sons have sole agency for four luxury apart-

ments carved from an elegant period property in Hyde Park Square. It has been totally refurbished to provide the finest tures include terraces, balconies and a courtyard garden with 97-year leases at prices ranging from £205,000 for a two-bedder up to £485,000 for a three-bed, three-bath penthouse. J. Trevor & Sons



also offer a new development of four luxury houses off Queens Gate, Kensington. In mews style, each provides four-bedroomed accommodation at from £395,000 to £445,000.

Another new development Whittington, in Highgate, North London, boasts six family homes offering from four to six bedrooms, spacious reception rooms, double garages and workshop/studios in a rustic setting adjacent to the green acres of Kenwood. Prices: £335,000-£475,000 freehold, and you can pick up the beautifully furnished showhouse for £395,000 from Anscombe & Ringland.

The same agents handle the spectacular Firecrest, just off Hampstead Heath, which has been acclaimed as a masterpiece of landscaping and innovative Italianate architecture. This four-scre development will eventually comprise twolevel blocks of luxury flars and 18 detached family houses ranging from £300,000 to £1.4 million. Two of the properties feature swimming

pool/sanna complexes. No 67 Eaton Place is a classic example of an early 19th century Belgravia house, built by Thomas Cubitt. Lavishly restored, the property includes specially made carpets and curtains and original 18th century chandeliers while the garden. magnificent 43 ft drawing-

room - ideal for entertaining boasts a pair of exquisite -Louis XVI marble-carved fireplaces. With a master suite and five further bedrooms and bathrooms, the 5,500 sq ft house is priced by joint agents Chestertons, Aylesford and De Groot Collis at £2.25 althe Ve

Chestertons exclusively offer arguably the most splendid penthouse in London; the 16-17th floors of the Water Gardens, near Marble Arch. This five-bedder apartment features a spaceship-like reception room and two westfacing terraces overlooking a spectacular London panorama. Price: £1.5 million.

In the historic heart of Westminster, Sturgis have a gracious Queen Anne residence within two minutes walk of the Houses of Parliament and the Abbey. In Lord North Street, where your neighbours are more likely than not to be Tory MPs, this four-bedroomed property with library, wine cellars and patio garden is a good buy at £300,000.

Set back from the road, an impeccable modernised stucco fronted period house at Thurloe Street, South Kensington, is offered by Cluttons at £445,000 including something rare in this part of London - a well-stocked 45 ft

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### Electronic Blackboards Aim at the Meeting Room

By ANDREW POLLACK

AN FRANCISCO—For those who have discovered with dismay that the vital information they wrote on the blackboard was erased overnight by the jamitor, the answer is at hand. New high-technology blackboards can make paper copies of what is written on them.

The so-called electronic boards are just one example of how the paper copies of what is written on them.

technology is transforming even the simple blackboard. Indeed, blackboards, which might more properly be called chalkboards. in the course are usually not even black anymore, but green or another color.

And chalkboards themselves are being replaced by the "whiteboard," on which people write

Speed of copying

be factors limiting

and price might

the market.

with colored markers. Coming next are more so-phisticated combinations of computer screens and blackboards to automate one of the last bastions of the office; the

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To more

Blackboards were originally black because they were made from slate. But slate was expensive and heavy and tended to wear As long as 30 years ago, blackboards of steel coated with porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards could be made in

As long as porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the porcelain came into use. Such chalkboards count of the chalkboards, which need a slight roughness to make the chalk rub off. The key to the development of the whiteboard, however, was the markers, which were first developed in Japan. These markers use a fluid that dries quickly into a powder, which can be wiped

off with a cloth or craser. Whiteboards have not caught on well in schools because of higher prices and the tendency of students to walk off with the markers. But in corporate offices and conference rooms, the screech of the chalk and the cloud of chalk dust is fading into memory. Aside from permitting color presentations, whiteboards can double as projection screens for slides or transparencies.

HE whiteboards that make paper copies were also pioneered in Japan, where they have been on sale for about a year. They are being marketed in the United States by, among others, Okidata of Mount Laurel, New Jersey, Panasonic of Secaucus, New Jersey, and Eczel of San Francisco.

These boards work in much the same way as facsimile ma-

chines, a technology dominated by the Japanese. The image on the board is scanned and the pattern of white and dark spots is recorded electronically. That information allows a printer to

reproduce the image on a piece of paper.

The Eczel Fotoboard, for instance, which is made by Fujitsu Ltd., uses as its writing surface a long sheet of flexible white - John Pari plastic, enough for five separate screens. When one screen is used up, the vinyl scrolls to provide a clean screen and the screen just written upon passes by the scanner for copying. The first copy takes about 20 seconds and subsequent copies take 10 seconds.

"Previously we wrote on boards, made Polaroids and gave those to secretaries to type and make copies," said John C. Stevens, an Eczel board user at a Westinghouse nuclear plant in

Hanford, Washington.

Not everyone is as pleased, however. As a publicity move, Eczel gave one of its first units to the San Francisco 49ers, hoping Eczel gave one of its first units to the San Francisco 49ers, hoping that the team's coach, Bill Walsh, would use it to diagram plays, then print out copies for the players. But after a brief use in training camp, the defending Super Bowl champions gave it back, partly because it could not produce enough copies fast enough. "It was close to meeting our needs, but not close enough," a

Price might also be limiting the market. The copying boards sell for more than \$3,000, compared with several hundred dollars for a middle-tech whiteboard and even less for a low-tech chalkboard. "We think they are very expensive toys," said William Sprenger, an official at Claridge Products Inc., a Harrison, Arkansas, manufacturer of chalkboards and whiteboards.

**Currency Rates** 

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### Tin Group Withdraws Supports

### Metal Exchange Halts Trading

LONDON - World tin trading was thrown into uncertainty Thursday when the International Tin Council, the governing forum of leading exporters and importers of the metal, said it could no longer

afford to support sagging prices.
The ITC's decision to cease buying tin for its reserve buffer stock led to the immediate suspension of trading on the London Metal Exchange, the biggest metals market. Dealers said the move cast a

cloud over much of the tin business because a number of leading pro-ducers and markets base prices on LME rates. A spokesman for the exchange said no time had been set for the resamption of trading.

Pieter de Koning, manager of the ITC's buffer stock, has been strug-

gling unsuccessfully to keep prices above an internationally agreed floor of £8,500 (\$12,180) a metric ion (1.1 ton). The ITC buys when prices are weak and sells when they

Mr. de Koning said Thursday that he had to stop supporting the market because of limited credit facilities to finance tin purchases.

He said the effects of heavy sell-ing on the LME — much of it by speculators hoping to buy back in later at a lower price — had been made worse recently by rising sales from non-ITC producers, which are not subject to the council's ju-

Although leading producers such as Malaysia, Thailand and Bolivia have obeyed tight ITC export quo-tas since 1982, sales by non-members such as Brazil and China have risen sharply in recent months.

Mr. de Koning said that leading tin producers had not yet fulfilled a promise made last month to make significant and effective" additional contributions to the ITC.

Meanwhile, the U.S. General Services Administration suspended until Monday its daily price quotes for government surplus tin because of the market uncertainty.

### Star Wars Computers: Too Big a Byte?



Debating the feasibility of programming Star Wars software were David L. Parnas, left; Michael L. Dertouzos, top center, the moderator; Danny Cohen, center; Charles L. Seitz, right, and Joseph Weizenbaum, below.

The software in question would direct a space- and ground-based system designed to destroy enemy missiles within minutes of their launching.

The Pentgon has yet to settle on the basic design, so from the outset of the MIT debate it was clear there would be little agreement on the issues, much less the

"A simple yes-or-no answer will probably not suffice," ob-served Michael L. Dertouzos, director of MIT's Laboratory of Computer Science, who moderated the debate.

"It might not be impossible to put something up there that will

work," conceded David L. Parnas, one of the debaters. "But there will never be a day when we will trust it, and thus we will get

A professor at the University of Victoria in British Columbia, Mr. Parnas has become a leader of the opposition to the Strategic Defense Initiative. He resigned in July from a Pentagon advisory group studying the subject, calling its efforts futile.

no benefit from it."

The audience at MIT seemed partial to his view. The event drew computer experts from vir-tually every major high-tech company ringing Boston: pro-(Continued on Page 20, Col. 1)

# Texaco Profit Up 28% in Period; Sohio Down 3%

NEW YORK — Texaco Inc., the third-largest U.S. oil company, said Thursday that its profit rose 28 percent in the third quarter, helped by bigger earnings from the sale of gasoline and other refined petroleum products.

But Standard Oil Co. (Ohio). which is 55-percent owned by British Petroleum Co. PLC, said that its third-quarter earnings slipped 3 percent, reflecting expectations of higher income taxes and lower investment tax credits,

For most other leading oil companies, rebounds in refining and marketing during the July-September quarter were not enough to off-set the impact of falling world crude oil prices and the expenses associated with the restructuring of the oil industry.

Those were the factors cited by

Pennzoil Thursday in reporting that its third-quarter earnings dropped 24 percent to \$44.4 million, or 94 cents a share, from \$59 million, or \$1.08 a share, in the year-earlier quarter. Revenues were down 6 percent, to \$564 million from \$599 million.

Exxon Corp., the world's largest oil company, said Wednesday that its third-quarter profit fell 22 percent from a year ago, mostly because of the expense of closing two plants in West Germany and foreign-exchange losses.

Mobil Corp. on Monday reported a \$116-million loss for the third quarter as a result of a \$508-million charge against earnings for its at-tempt to turn its Montgomery Ward & Co. retailing unit into a smaller, profitable operation.

Meanwhile, Texaco said Thursday that its profit rose to \$301 million, or \$1.26 a share, from \$235 million, or 91 cents a share, in the third quarter of 1984. The gain came despite a 7-percent drop in revenue that resulted from failing crude oil prices.

Revenue slipped to \$11.3 billion from \$12.2 billion a year earlier. Because crude oil prices fell and prices of gasoline and other refined products leveled off, profit margins

from the refining and sale of petroleum products rose. A year ago, Texaco reported losses from refu ing and marketing in the third quarter and first nine months.

Texaco's overall net profit also rose for the first nine months of the year, climbing almost 8 percent from a year earlier, when earnings were held down by the expenses associated with Texaco's \$10.1-billion acquisition of Getty Oil Co.

For the first nine months, profit rose to \$926 million, or \$3.83 a share, on revenue of \$35 billion, from profit of \$858 million, or \$3.39 a share, on revenue of \$35.9 billion a year earlier.

Sohio said that its profit in the third quarter fell to \$346 million, or \$1,48 a share, from \$359 million, or \$1.49 a share, a year earlier.

Earnings per share did not fall as much as net income because Sohio bought back some of its common stock, reducing the number of shares outstanding.

Revenue climbed 19 percent, to \$3,44 billion from \$2.88 billion.

For the first nine months, Sohio reported net income of \$1.07 bil-lion, or \$4.60 a share, on revenue of \$10.13 billion, against profit of \$1.19 billion, or \$4.89 a share, on revenue of \$9.04 billion a year ear-

Among other oil companies already reporting third-quarter re-sults, Occidental Petroleum Corp. had a 150-percent rise in profits, in large part because of the \$1-billion sale of a half interest in its rich Colombian holdings.

Ashland Oil Inc., which completed its fiscal year on Sept. 30, earlier reported a profit in its fourth quarter compared with a loss a year earlier when it took a huge writeoff for sales of many of its non-oil

Other earlier third-quarter earnings reports included Amoco Corp., down 18.3 percent; Shell Oil Co., off 18.3 percent; and Amerada Hess Corp., down 10.3 percent.

### World Bank Optimistic On China's Output Goal

tripling per-capita income by the management."
year 2000 is feasible but will reyear 2000 is feasible but will require "steering a difficult course," good chance" that China would according to a major World Bank succeed in its goals of quadrupling report released Thursday.

examining critical problems that to \$800 by the year 2000, if two China will confront in the next 20 conditions are met. years as it strives to catch up with the advanced industrial world.

"During the next two decades, there could be substantial further progress," the report said. "The foundations for rapid and equitable growth in the 21st century could also be laid. But this will require steering a difficult course, in both development strategy and system reform."

It concludes that China must make "ceaseless, intense efforts" to reform economic management by freeing market forces to stimulate efficiency, expanding the use of indirect levers to regulate the economy and encouraging direct foreign investment as a conduit for teaching modern management

Better access to advanced foreign technology will make rapid growth easier, the report said, but that will not be sufficient, "nor will the availability of energy, land and other natural resources.

"China's economic prospects will depend, rather, on success in mobilizing and effectively using all available resources — especially

opie." it continued. "This in tur BEJING — China's goal of will depend largely on success in quadrupling production and nearly reforming the system of economic

nation's top software designers.

Already it has caused a schism

among computer experts, both in industry and in the universities. Earlier in the week, the contro-

versy over the proposal's feasi-bility came to the nation's mecea

of computer research, the Massa-

chusetts Institute of Technology,

where a two-hour debate pitted a

pair of scientific advisers to the

Pentagon against two scientists who called the project a waste of the software industry's most pre-

cious resource, its programming

The debate was the first public airing of a technical and political

dispute that has dominated the

pages of industry journals and served as grist for lunchtime ar-

guments in corporate cafeterias

from Boston's Route 128 to Sili-

eport released Thursday. the gross value of agricultural and The report, undertaken early last industrial output and boosting anyear, is cautious but optimistic in nual per-capita income from \$300

It said that China must make efficient investment in building its infrastructure at an average rate of 30 percent of total national income, a rate comparable to past years.

The country must also make "reasonable" improvements in the use of energy and raw materials while maintaining the population at the official target of 1.2 billion at the end of the century, the bank said.

The report anticipates major structural changes in the Chinese economy - some of which have already started to emerge through official statistics - in the next 20

· A shift in agriculture away from grains and other staples to cash crops and animal husbandry.

 A change in the composition of manufactured exports, with projected slow growth in textile exports and an expansion of metal and machinery exports. • Rapid urbanization, as farm-

ers move increasingly to small towns, accompanied by increased specialization and trade among lo-

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# **Gold**

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### W. German Current-Account Surplus Put at \$1.63 Billion for September

WIESBADEN, West Germany — West Germany's current account showed a provisional surplus of 4.3 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.63 billion) in September after a deficit of 800 million DM in

August, the federal statistics office said Thursday.

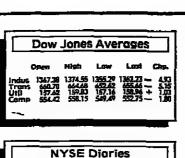
The surplus in merchandise trade, a component of the current account, widened to 7.4 billion DM from 3.3 billion DM in August. September imports totaled 36.47 billion DM, 3.5 percent higher than a year earlier and 2.4 percent high than in August. Exports were 43.90 billion DM, 8.2 percent higher than in September 1984 and 13 percent higher than in August.

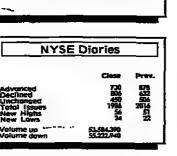
If confirmed, the current-account and trade surpluses would be the highest ever recorded for September, a spokesmen for the office said. In September last year the current account showed a 100-million-DM deficit, and the trade surplus was 5.3 billion DM. The office said the large surplus in the current account, the broadest

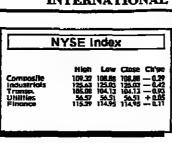
measure of a country's trade performance, was partly because of special factors. Payments by the European Community in connection with agriculture cut a traditional deficit on transfers to 1.3 billion DM from 261 billion DM a year earlier, a spokesman said. The September figures took the cumulative surplus in the current account to 21.1 billion DM this year, compared with 2 2 billion DM in the first nine months of 1984. The cumulative trade surplus rose to 49.6 billion DM from 32.1 billion. Imports rose 8.7 percent to 349.0 billion

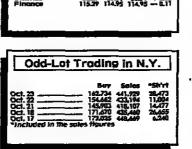
DM and exports by 13 percent to 398.6 billion DM. The statistics office also reported Thursday that import prices rose 0.5 percent in September from August, but were 1.4 percent lower than in September last year. Pa

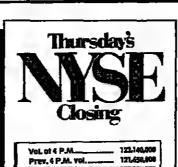
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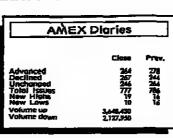




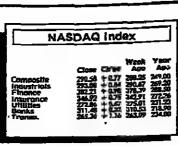


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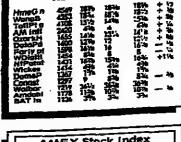


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### Stocks Decline in Late Selling

change closed lower in active trading Thursday after a mild midafternoon upsurge in the blue chips faltered and brought the broader market down with it

down with it.

The deteriorating performance of two bell-wether issues, IBM and General Motors, helped drag the market lower, analysts said. The paths of the two blue chips diverged Wednesday when IBM climbed and General Motors weakened. In late trading Thursday, IBM joined Gener-Motors on its downward path, dropping 1%

to 128%. General Motors (ell ¼ to 65%, matching its 52-week low set Aug. 15.
The Dow Jones industrial average lost 4.82 to

Broader market indicators also gave up ground. The NYSE index fell 0.29 to 108.88, while Standard & Poor's-500 stock index dereased 0.59 to 188.50. The price of an average hare lost nine cents.
Among the 2,008 issues traded, declines out-

paced advances 805 to 726. Big Board volume totaled 123.1 million shares, compared with 121.7 million Wednesday,

"The market is on a treadmill," said Hugh Johnson, head of the investment policy committee at First Albany. "Investors are waiting to get a much clearer view on what the economy will be like in the fourth quarter."

Mr. Johnson said the market is concerned that the Federal Reserve is trying to slow the and Union Carbide jumped 11/2 to 60. growth of money and might overdo the re-

Some investors worry that a weaker economic performance in October combined with slower money growth could carb the economy's growth through the first quarter of 1986, analysts said.

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NEW YORK —The broadest measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, fell \$6.8 billion to \$605.1 billion in the week ended Oct. 14, the Federal Reserve Board reported Thursday. Most analysts had expected a decline of about

\$3.5 billion. Economists said the latest drop puts M-1 very close to the Fed's target growth range, easing pressure on the central bank to tighten policy M-1 comprises money available for immediate spending, including cash, checking accounts and nonbank traveler's checks.

But Mr. Johnson's view is that October's weakness will prove temporary. He said reacce-lerated money growth will accommodate a strong Christmas season and that the economic picture will remain positive through the first

half of the new year.

Texas Oil & Gas was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1½ to 19% on a rumor that U.S.

Steel might buy it. U.S. Steel dropped 1¼ to 29.

Northern Indiana Public Service followed, easing 4 to 10½. Rockefeller Center Properties was third, edging up 1/2 to 184.

Among actively traded blue chips, Westinghouse eased 1/2 to 41, AT&T was off 1/2 to 20½ and Linear Corticle jurgued 11/2 to 60.

Technology issues, which gave the market boost in the two prior sessions, declined. Digital Equipment eased 16 to 111%. Burroughs dropped 1 to 55% and Cray Research fell 1% to 531/2. Some semiconductor issues firmed, how-

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Floating-Rate Notes Dollar

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Via The Associated Press

| 17 | 13% NRAAN | 2.40 | 18.4 | 420 | 25% | 186 | NRAM | 18.40 | 18.5 | 64 | 79% | 55% Nacacha; | 21% | 12% NPINRY | 10.5 | 4.5 | 12.7 | 17% | 12% NPINRY | 10.5 | 4.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5

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# # # AMEX Highs-Lows

### Hitachi Ltd. Reports Dip n Profit for First Half

TOKYO - Hitachi Ltd. report-Thursday that parent company a profit for the first six months of e 1985-86 year slipped 0.9 per-nt from a year earlier, to 49.71 llion yen (\$231 million) from ) 14 billion yen.

IUSINESS ROUNDUP

Per-share earnings for the six onths ended Sept. 30 were 17.73 m, compared with 17.88 yen a ar earlier. Sales for the period ise 3 percent, to 1.559 trillion year om 1.514 trillion.

Hitachi has revised downward 's profit forecast for the year endng March 31, 1986, to 193 billion en, from 265 billion yen, Yasuo fiyauchi, vice president, said at a ews conference. Profit for the 384-85 year amounted to 255.9

· Estimated sales for 1985-86 were so revised downward to 3 trillion en from an earlier estimated 3.18 illion year, compared with 3.036 illion a year earlier, he said, The company will retain the 9-.

yen dividend in 1985-86, he added. A contiming recession in semiconductors, slow growth in video-tape-recorder sales, declines in exports to China and the yen's appreciation against the dollar are expected to reduce profit and sales for the year, Mr. Miyanchi said. In the first six months, semicon-

ductor sales fell 21 percent to 215 billion yen from a year earlier, bringing sales of information and communications systems and elec-tronic devices to 552.1 billion yen. down 4 percent from a year earlier.

Foreign exchange losses are expected to total about 3 billion to 4 billion yen in 1985-86, if the exchange rate against the dollar stands at an average of 210 to 215 yen, Mr. Miyanchi said.

VTR sales in the current year are expected to fall about 7 percent from a year earlier, to 4.50 million sets, and semiconductor sales are expected to fall 20 percent, to 430 billion yen, he said.

### **Knight-Ridder and Mills PLC** To Form Joint Data Venture

**Duestions Raised on Rescue** 

Of JMB by Bank of England

diary, Knight-Ridder Financial iformation Group, had agreed to joint venture with Mills & Allen ternational PLC to provide maret information through Knight-

Degussa AG Shares Soar On Rumored AIDS Care

Agence France-Presse FRANKFURT — Rumors that legussa AG had developed a med-ation to fight Acquired Immune deficiency. Syndrome drove the hemical company's shares up 51 deutsche marks (\$19.30) Thursay, to 514 DM.

A company spokesman conrmed that Degussa researchers and a substance that, after limited iboratory trials, appeared able to

LONDON - The Bank of En-

and has denied charges that some its officials committed forgery as

art of efforts to revive Johnson

fatthey Bankers Ltd.

JMB, 2 gold dealer and bank,

vas acquired by the central bank Forn Johnson Marthey PLC a year

iscovery of loan losses totaling

nore than £200 million (\$286 mil-

The allegations of forgery by entral bank officials were made

uesday by Brian Sedgemore, a La-

abor Party member of Parliament.

who has been a leading critic of the Sank of England's handling of the

escue. The opposition party has

alled for an independent inquiry

A spokesman for Britain's solici-

or general confirmed Wednesday

hat the City of London police

would investigate the new evidence

police last July were ordered to

nvestigate whether JMB officials

committed fraud before the Bank

of England took it over in October

"What we are witnessing is the piggest financial scandal of the 20th century," said Mr. Sedgemore,

lawyer. "So far we have only seen

he first worms crawl out of the

Mr. Sedgemore repeated a call be

nade last July for the resignation of Robia Leigh-Pemberton, gover-nor of the Bank of England. "Al-

though, and we must be thankful

for small mercies, Robin Leigh-

Pemberton is not himself a conspir-ator to crime, it will be impossible

to restore confidence until he re-

signs," said Mr. Sedgemore.

The Bank of England's chief spokesman, Philip Warland, replied: "We do not believe there is

the slightest truth in these allega-

tions. They are, of course, serious

allegations and as such they should

be investigated. We have no fears

in accounts of companies con-

trolled by Mahmud Sipra, a Paki-

stan-born businessman whose El

Saced Group was involved in com-

modities, scrap iron, shipping and

movie production and is one of IMB's biggest problem borrowers.
Mr. Sedgemore said that the

about this, nothing to hide." Mr. Sedgemore said that the Bank of England, after acquiring control of JMB, found \$28 million

into the JMB affair.

ego in a rescue organized after the

MIAMI — Knight-Ridder and financial information system.

Ridder's Moneycenter business and financial information system.

Under the agreement, Mills will receive an open and the system. receive an option to acquire one-quarter of the share capital of Unicom, the international marketing arm of Knight-Ridder's Commodity News Service. Milks will provide the venture "a wide range of market-price information from its agreement, the company is re-money and securities-brokerage quired to sell 10 million shares of subsidiaries and affiliates," Dome Mines by the end of 1986. money and securities brokerage subsidiaries and affiliates," Knight-Ridder said.

The agreement provides for Mills & Allen to provide live market prices on closed-circuit

The first user of this feature will be Garbon Gilts, Mills & Allen's inter-dealer broker in the British government securities market.

puter for use by subscribers and transmits information via satellite-

counts by JMB, by then owned by the Bank of England, without au-thorization and that JMB officials

later tried to obtain Mr. Sipra's signature on backdated documents

to authorize the action. According

to Mr. Sedgemore, this effort was forgery aimed at giving JMB pref-

erence over other creditors in the

liquidation of Mr. Sipra's compa-

pra, his solicitor and certain docu-

A government source, who spoke on the condition that he would not

be identified, said that the transfer

of funds was "a perfectly normal

and above-board transaction" be-

gun by JMB officials before the

Bank of England took over.

ments, Mr. Sedgemore said.

The evidence came from Mr. Si-

### Sperry Corp. Posts 2d-Quarter Loss From Sale of Farm-Equipment Unit

NEW YORK — Sperry Corp. said Thursday that losses from operations of its New Holland farm-equipment business and from the unit's sale to Ford Motor Co. contributed to a loss of \$187.9 million in its second fiscal quarter.

But Sperry said its two remaining operations, commercial computers and defense and aerospace, posted a 23-percent revenue gain in

Sperry, headquartered in New York, said its quarterly loss contrasted with net income of \$99.5 million, or \$1.80 per share, in the second quarter of 1984.

Sperry said it lost \$10.6 million after taxes on operations of New Holland in the second quarter and, as expected, took a \$220-million after-tax loss on the sale of New Holland to Ford. Ford paid \$330 million in cash for New Holland and agreed to assume \$110 million in

tabilities. The sale agreement was signed Oct. 10, but the loss was recorded in Sperry's second quarter, which ended Sept. 30.

For its first half, Sperry said it had a loss of \$136.4 million compared with net income of \$119.6 million, or \$2.17 a share, in the first six months of 1984. Six-month revenues were \$2.54 billion, up 22 percent from \$2.08 billion in the 1984 period.

#### COMPANY NOTES

Bell Canada Enteracises Inc. will Bell Canada Enterpoises Inc. will employs 1,135 workers in Wichitz be-listed in the loreign-stock sec- and 815 in Tueson. tion of the Tokyo Stock Exchange in mid-November with Nomura Securities Co. as listing agent. Bell does not plan to issue new shares

for the Japanese market. Cathay Pacific Airways has ordered a third Boeing 747-300, to be delivered in November 1986. Cathay Pacific, based in Hong Kong, received its first \$100-million 747-300 in June and is to receive its second in February.

Dome Petrolemp Ltd. said it was willing to sell its 30.8 million shares in Dome Mines Ltd., Canada's largest gold producer, and probably its I million shares of Texaco lnc. as well. Under a refinancing

Fleet Aerospace Corp. has be-come part of an all-Canadian consortium examining the possible purchase of Canadair Ltd. from the vernment-controlled Canada Development Investment Corp. Fleet did not identify the other members but said they included private and institutional investors.

The Moneycenter system em- Gates Learjet Corp. is consider-ploys an American Telephone & ing consolidating its aircraft and Telegraph Co. 6300 personal com-aerospace manufacturing operations in either Wichita, Kansas, or Tucson, Arizona, as a cost-cutting move. The aircraft manufacturer to operate the division.

International Business Machines Corp. has cut purchase prices for some models of its 3380 directaccess storage devices and 3880 cache-storage controllers by an av-

crage of 10 percent.
MGM/UA Entertainm common stock holders have until Nov. I to indicate their interest in holding United Artists stock after the acquisition of MGM/UA by Turner Broadcasting System Inc. The deadline was extended one

Pioneer Electronics Corp. of Japan will set up a car audio plant near Cincinnati, Ohio. The plant, with a capital investment of about \$10 million, will start production of stereo players for automobiles from July 1986 at a rate of 10,000

Reed International PLC has completed the sale of the British operations of Building Products Group for £61 million (\$87 million) in cash to a newly formed company called Caradon Ltd. Textron Inc. has ended efforts to

sell its AVCO aerostructures division. Textron said it had decided that the division's values, major contracts for wings for the B1-B and C-5 programs, could be realized most profitably by continuing

#### U.S. \$100,000,000

National Westminster

Finance B.V. (Incorporated in The Netherlands with limited liability)

**Guaranteed Floating Rate Capital Notes 1992** 

Convertible until 1986 into 10 per cent. Guaranteed Capital Bonds 1992

In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the six months interest period from 25 October, 1985 to 25 April, 1986 the Notes will carry an Interest Rate of 81/2% per annum. The interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, 25 April, 1986 against Coupon No. 11 will be U.S.\$214.86. The Conversion Interest Amount applicable to Notes which have been presented for conversion will be U.S.\$8.33 per U.S.\$5,000 Note and this will be payable on 31 October, 1985.

By The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., London Agent Bank

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to Holders of

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81/4% Guaranteed Bonds due 1986

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the terms and conditions of the above issue US\$867,000 (Nominal to to be redeemed at par on 15th November 1985. The following bond serial numbers have been drawn for edemption in the presence of a notary public at a price equal to 100% of the principal face amount.

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Bonds not listed above are not affected by this redemption.

Bonds so designated for redemption will become due and payable on 15th November 1985 in the currency of the United States of America at the office of the principal Paying Agent, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., Corporate Trust Office, New York, or at the holders option to the other Paying Agents named on the bonds.

Payment of the redemption price of the bonds called will be made upon presentation and surrender of such honds with Coupons No. 15 and subsequent Coupons attached. Coupon No. 14 should be detached and encashed in the usual

Interest on the bonds drawn will cease on and after 15th November 1985

G.T.E. INTERNATIONAL INC By Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, Paying Agents, New York

### ICI Pretax Profit Fell 26% in 3d Quarter

LONDON - imperial Chemi- period. cal Industries PLC reported Thursday that third-quarter pretax profit fell 26 percent, largely because of £717 million from £780 million in unusually low demand for fertiliz- the like 1984 period, the company ers in Britain and seasonal weakness in several businesses.

Profit for the period fell to £182 million (\$260 million) from \$248 an extraordinary charge of \$26 milmillion a year earlier. The performance was at the lower end of the colors and fine chemicals busimarket expectations and ICI's ness, ICI said. shares eased to 647 pence during Third-quarter chemical sales trading Thursday on the London rose to £2.35 billion from £2.20 Wednesday's close.

ICI, Britain's largest chemical

ter. It did not report sales for the 1sh pound against the U.S. dollar

Pretay profit for the first nine months of the year fell S percent to said. Sales rose 11 percent to £8.12 billion from £7.27 billion.

The nine-month figures reflect ion related to the restructuring of

Stock Exchange before recovering billion in 1984, ICl said. Oil sales in to 652 pence, down 4 pence on the 1985 third-quarter fell to £185 milios from £266 million.

ICI said that the normal summer company, also said that margins on slump to third-quarter chemical commodity chemicals in Western turnover reduced sales by five per-Europe were squeezed in the cuer- cent, while the strength of the Brit- first nine months of 1984.

reduced the overall sales value by seven percent.

Chemical sales in Britain during the nine-month period totaled £1.83 billion compared with £1.76 billion in the like period last year. Sales overseas edged up to £5.63 billion from £4.73 billion.

Oil sales in the first nine months were £653 million, down £131 million from the comparable period as a result of declining output from the North Sea Ninian field.

Coupled with increased oil exploration costs, this cut ninemonth oil profits by £37 million, to £46 million, after provision for petroleum revenue tax of £116 milison, down from £127 million in the

### Founder of Avis Bids for Return

NEW YORK - Warren Avis, founder of Avis Rent-a-Car, said Thursday he and a group of U.S., European and Middle Eastern investors are offering to buy Avis from Beatrice Cos. Inc.

Terms were not disclosed, but he noted that a \$400-million valuation has been quoted on the Avis unit by Wall Street analysis. He said he would seek to expand its operations in a variety of related financial

Mr. Avis founded the carrental company in 1946 and sold it eight years later for "sev-eral million dollars."

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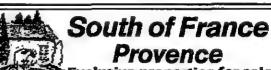
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### Experts Are Divided Over Computer Software for Star Wars stopped and which had slipped Telegraph Co. found an average of there is an adversary who is trying currented when a software error through. Telegraph Co. found an average of there is an adversary who is trying currented when a software error to blow up your whole system."

Bolt, Baranek & Newman; systems designers from Digital Equipment and International Parameters and Inter grammers from Data General and through. Bolt, Baranek & Newman; systems Further and International Business Ma-

chines Corp. It also attracted academics from MIT, which ranks among the top five contractors on the Strategic Defense Initiative this year, with about \$59 million committed to research. In all, it is anticipated that about \$26 billion would be spent on Star Wars research in the first

five years of the program.

Most of the MIT activity is centered at Lincoln Labs, the semiautonomous laboratory near the

Cambridee campus. The programming tasks involved in designing a space-defense sys-tem would be enormous.

Coordinating hundreds of sensors and anti-satellite weapons, the computer system must be capable of tracking about 30,000 warheads. It would have to allocate weapons to destroy them, while keeping which warheads were

criminate real warheads from 300,000 or more decoys. And it must be able to withstand attack, system would likely become an en-

emy's first target.

Making the whole thing tick
could require between 10-million and 100-million lines of computer code, with little tolerance for mis-

As the Internal Revenue Service learned when it installed a new computer system and as the Na-tional Aeronautics and Space Administration has learned with the space shuttle, large programs have

Computer experts disagree over whether the increase in the number of bugs is proportional or exponential as programs grow larger. But they agree it poses a grave problem: In a survey of ordinary commercial

program.

Mr. Parnas drew from a seemingly endless supply of humorous stories about computer mistakes as he argued that it would be virtually since the computers governing the impossible to test Strategic Defense Initiative software exhaustively. "One never really knows

> tems could be built — essentially computers that backstop other computers - left both Mr. Parnas and his debate partner, Joseph Weizenbaum, a computer-science professor at MIT, unimpressed. In-evitably, noted Mr. Weizenbaum, there would be the kinds of disputes among the computers that have shut down several space-shut-

"In a space-shuttle launch, the adversary is nature, the conditions are known in advance, and we still

Arguing that such a system could work was Danny Cohen, a profes-sor at the Information Sciences Institute at the University of Southern California, and Charles L. Seitz, a California Institute of

Technology professor. There is no fundamental reason that it should be impossible to meet the computing requirements of SDL," said Mr. Cohen, chairman of the Pentagon's advisory committee

on the battle-management system. Like others, Mr. Cohen dismissed the contention that a single computer program would be required. He suggested that the answer lay in an old programming technique; writing in modules that would govern independent sensors,

weapons and other hardware. The advantage of such a technique is that errors are contained. Just as one part of a modular sofa can be replaced, one part of a modular program can be fixed or cir-

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noted, were used in programming Boeing 747s and the Apollo spacecraft. "All of them have bugs," he said. "Yet they are trustworthy.

However, Mr. Cohen acknowledged that success depended on "an unconventional system archi-tecture" — the term Strategic De-fense Initiative officials use to describe the still-undecided design of the overall system - that would allow a programmer to use conventional software engineering tech-

"There is no magic," he said.
"Overreliance on radical software development approaches may not produce a reliable system."

Many in the audience maintained that Mr. Cohen and Mr. Seitz had failed to answer the key criticisms. Software modules, they noted, are only as reliable as the communications links that connect

The two scientists had said almost nothing about how the system could be tested, if at all. Mr. Dertouzos warned that the computer industry confronts a "double ignorance" about the fate of giant projects in computer sci-

"I hate to say it, but we are modern alchemists," he said, ges-turing as if he were pouring one vial of chemicals into another. "If it works, we take notes," he joked. "If

it explodes, well, we take notes."

By Brenda Erdmann national Herald Tribune LONDON — Citroën, the French car manufacturer owned by pean region, which covers Britain, Ireland and Scandinavia, is headed by Ken Harris, Mr. Harris, based the private Peugeot group, has announced top-level management changes in its British, Austrian and in Slough, previously was general manager for Britain. Gerd Schlitt,

Bank of Ireland has appointed

Brussels to head the bank's repre-

manager for Britain. Geru Schutt, previously general manager for West Germany, was appointed general manager for the new Central European region. In this post he is responsible for Valid's operations in West Germany. Austria In Britain, Bernard Peloux was appointed managing director of Ci-troen Cars Ltd. He moves to Slough, near London, from Vienna, where he was managing director of Citroën Osterreich. Mr. Peloux is tions in West Germany, Austria and Switzerland. He will continue succeeded as head of Citroen's opto be based in Munich. The new Southern European region, which comprises France, Italy, Belgium, erations in Austria by Francois Demin, who previously served as his the Netherlands, Spain and Portugal, is headed by Jacques Rivez, deputy.

Mr. Peloux takes over responsiwho is based in Rungis, near Paris.

bility for the British operations from François Guesde, who is being transferred to Madrid to take Mr. River's successor as finance manager for Europe has not been named. Valid, which is based in up a post created as part of a re-San Jose, California, develops and structuring of management due to the expansion of the car maker's makes solutions for electrical computer-aided engineering and comoperations in Spain. Claude Satinet will become director-general of Citroen Hispania puter-aided design. Gerry Ennis as head of its Frankfurt representative office. He suc-

on the retirement at year-end of Jean-Pierre Pisano, and a new layer of management will be established. ceeds Frank Hayes, who, as previ-ously reported, has moved to Serving under Mr. Satinet in the new posts of assistant directors will be Mr. Guesde and Luis Zapatero. Mr. Guesde will be responsible for sentative office, scheduled to begin the commercial activities of the operations early next year. Previ-Spanish operations, Mr. Zapatero ously, Mr. Ennis was in Bank of will head the production activities Ireland's international department. will head the production activities Ireland's international dep in Spain, which is Citroen's largest in the Dublin head office. manufacturing base outside of Pharmacia, the Swedish pharma-

France. centical and biotechnology compa-valid Logic Systems Inc. has re-valid Logic Systems Inc. has re-

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed)

Citroën Changes Management at 3 Units organized its operations in Europe, tens as senior vice president and f organized its operations in Europe, grouping them into three geographic areas. The new Northern European region, which covers Britain, Ireland and Sendingsia is headed. Pharmacia also named Hans Malmberg, head of corporate development, as a member and some tary of the group management ex-ecutive committee. He was vice president of Pharmacia Health

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Deutsche Bank AG has appoint-Care ed Barthold von Ribbentrop as head of securities sales and trading. Mr. von Ribbentrop will move to Deutsche Bank's head office in Frankfurt from his post as exelf-tive vice president of Deutsche Bank Capital Corp. in New York. He will succeed R.E. Breuer, who is to become a member of the board and general manager of Deutsche Bank.

Kansallis-Osake-Pankki of Helsinki said it has set up a Londonbased international trade finance department. The new department is to be headed by Hugh Vinter, who formerly was vice president, major assets group, with Security Pacific International Leasing (Eu-

rope) Inc. in London. Maryland Rank International SA has appointed James T. Pierce and David Feld as executive director and associate director, respectively. Previously, Mr. Pierce was vice president and regional manager of Maryland National Bank in Bal more and Mr. Feld was chief representative of the bank in London.

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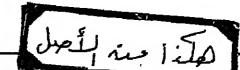
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editrow, American Express, 352,8343
editrow, American Express, 352,8343

1785 414.8 20.7 1.06 1964 182.4 24.4 1.24

1984 1,396 5,50 6,09 1984 3,990 118,6 1,22

Transamerica



### ollar Higher in U.S., European Trading

EW YORK - The dollar, ered by strong commercial de-I for the second consecutive moved higher in New York Europe Thursday despite cenbank intervention, dealers said. ealers said intervention by the ic; of Japan was not sufficient to eat the dollar from strengthen-The dollar shrugged off seiling

ement at 3,

Mich Braze

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MARKS. TY

Sept free

i, te U.S., West German and Japte e central banks because many cipants believed the intervenwas only modest, analysts said. www. several dealers said believed that the U.S. Federal eve sold a moderate amount of us when the dollar traded at its ning highs.

te British pound closed in New at \$1.4220, down 1 cent from nesday's close of \$1.4320. ther late dollar rates in recommendate k were: 2.6535 Deutsche 2.6375: 8.090 ks, up from 2.6375; 8.090 bich francs, up from 8.039; 5 Swiss francs, up from 2.164; 2.00 Italian lire, up from

IE EUROMARKETS

Reuters
Property Condon

Oct at day's trading, dealers said, he primary market also had a he primary market also had a dealers

e surprised to see the announce-

t of two New Zealand-dollar

es. That sector has been under

by pressure recently from the

ine trader said, "I didn't expect

See New Zealand-dollar bonds

ay, there must be a very good

forgan Stanley International

lead manager for one of the The total fees were 1½ percent.

WMC Finance Ltd. issued a 57

lion-dollar bond for Nordic In- million bond paying 10% percent

iment Bank. Morgan Stanley over seven years and priced at par.

firmed that the funds were be. The issue was guaranteed by the swapped into floating-rate parent, Western Mining Corp.

dollar bonds. However, fur- Holdings Ltd., and was offered on

int of previous bonds that have

ained unsold

p tied to the deals."

1,780.50, and 216.55 Japanese yen, up from 215.80.

The dollar slipped from highs at the close after a report of a \$6.8- non to have any long-lasting effect. billion drop in the basic U.S. money supply for the week ended Oct. 14, that was greater than had been were buying dollars to settle ac-

The earlier central-bank intervention failed to counter the dollar's rise for long because many participants saw no signs of further dollar sales during the afternoon

Earlier in the day, the Bundesbank confirmed that it had intervened in the open market shortly more than one cent below its close before it sold \$39.6 million at the of \$1.4335 Wednesday. Frankfurt fixing. Dealers said they Frankfurt fixing. Dealers said they In other trading Thursday, the believed that the West German dollar was fixed at 2.6487 DM in central bank sold \$75 million in the Frankfurt, up from 2.6372 open market, which was considered 2 small amount

Before that, the Bank of Japan was believed to have intervened modestly in Tokyo foreign-ex-

Analysts emphasized that inter- and at 216.00 yen in Tokyo, slightly vention can work only for a limited up from 215.75.

The bond pays is percent over fees of 1% compared with total count of 1% compared with total three years and was priced at 100%. It was quoted on the when issued market at a discount of 1% percent. The lead mander was a slightly easier undertone in the when issued market at a discount of 1% percent. The lead mander was S.G. Warburg & Co.

It was quoted on the when issued market at a discount of 1% The when issued market at a discount of 1% percent. The lead mander was S.G. Warburg & Co.

The issue has a serial sinking

Kredietbank International said

fund that will retire the issue in

three equal annual installments.

that Kredietbank SA Luxembour-

geoise is issuing a three-year New Zealand-dollar bond, which proba-

It will have a coupon of 17%

percent and pricing will be fixed Friday. It was quoted on the when-

issued market at a discount of 11/2.

WMC Finance Ltd. issued a 575-

2,050 3.7 # 33

in 19

Ť

bly will not exceed 30 million dol-

ew Zealand-Dollar Issues Surprise Dealers

### Subroto Says **OPEC Must** Guard Output many would have to stimulate their

By Bob Hagerty

economies for the recent interven-

afternoon. It had closed Wednes-

The pound ended at \$1.4215,

The dollar closed at 2 1698 Swiss

francs in Zurich, up from 2.1663,

pean-currency-unit bond this week, with a 70-million-ECU issue pay-

ing 9% percent over seven years

and priced at par. It was led by

Banque Nationale de Paris and was

quoted at a discount of 11/2 on the

with the total 1% percent fees.

when-issued market compared

On the secondary market, deal-

ers said dollar straights coded un-

changed to a shade easier. Retail professionals still appear reluctant

quire U.S. securitie

day at 2.6382 DM.

1,778.80.

In earlier trading in Europe, cur-rency dealers said corporations LONDON — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries Consolida counts at the end of the month and should seek to avoid a further drop investors were buying dollars to acin its production rather than trying to defend a rigid official price The dollar closed in London at structure, Indonesia's oil minister, 2.6490 DM after having briefly Subroto, said here Thursday. gone above 2.6500 DM in the early

Mr. Subroto suggested that the 13 OPEC countries continue to produce about 16-million barrels a day, their current self-imposed ceiling. Instead of fixing official prices for each grade of crude, he said, OPEC might establish a range.

The Indonesian minister, who also serves as president of OPEC. Wednesday; at 8.08 French francs made the remarks at a conference in Paris, up from 8.0324, and at 1.787.00 line in Milan, up from sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and the Oil Daily and in an interview afterwards. He be discussed at an OPEC meeting scheduled for Dec. 7 in Grant Per Store...

cheduled for Dec. 7 in Geneva. OPEC's output has been halved over the past five years as demand has fallen and producers outside the organization, notably Britain, Norway, the Soviet Union and Mexico, have increased produc-tion. OPEC's share of oil sales in Reven tion. OPEC's share of oil sales in Revenue the non-Communist countries has Per She slid to about a third from two-

thirds in the late 1970s. Mr. Subroto and some other OPEC ministers fear that their countries will continue to lose market share if they try to hold their
ket share if they try to hold their
Per Share. prices above free-market levels, which fluctuate daily. Saudi Ara-bia, OPEC's biggest producer and previously the most faithful in upholding official prices, recently started offering market-related dis-

Floating-rate note issues also been firm recently, dealers added. about 40 percent by 1990.

# Company Results

Imperial Chemical Ind. 3rd Quar. 1985 1984 Pretax Net... 1820 248.0 Dort & Kraf 1984 248.0 1984 7.270. 780.6 8.754 1925 787.9 122.1 1.75

SmithKline Beckman d Quar. 1983 1784 evenue 870.7 750.8 et inc. 137.4 120.8 er Share 1.47 1.40 1995 437.4 29.5 0.55 1985 1,300, 71.0 1,42 1984 1,200. 52.4 1.12 Husky Oil 1985 34.1 6,37 1784 24.9 0.37 1985 126 1.03 South Africa

1985 91.34 1.013 1985 1,600 34,4 0,43

394.0 21.6 8.20 1985 1.200 64.1 0.80 204.0 9.96 0.90 1985 700.7 29.30 2.40 1724 1047 0.96 1984 6243 2420 2420 7989 47,0 1,73 204.0 31.0 2.73

1984 2,500, 129,0

1985 426.1 13.7 0.34

Mr. Subroto called the new Saudi policy a warning to all oil producers that "what others can do, the Saudis can do better." Unless non-OPEC producers join the or-ganization in restraining their output, he warned, oil prices could plunge.

to commit funds to the market while the impasse over the U.S. Though OPEC has made such warnings repeatedly, most non-OPEC producers have refused to tended to edge back slightly, with reduce production. Norway's ener-some profit-taking developing in gy minister predicted Wednesday the perpetual issues, which have that his country's output would rise

75			Per Share	1,75	1.53	rer andre	1.25	2.97	Per anone	1.67	1.00	KEYETIUE	
	1785	1984	9 Months	1985	1984	7 Months	1925	1984	9 Months	1985	1984	Oper Net	83.5 1.25
·	7.280.	7,280	Revenue	2.45C	2,330	Revenue	2.020.	1.870.	Revenue	2,160	2180.		sworld
278	2228	230.3	Net Inc	393.1	372.4	Per Share	75.7	3.71	Net Inc Per Shore	384.8 4.89	383.0 4.71		_
	SUITS OF		Per Shore	5.59	5.09	re ande	121	7.1	1984 9-month			and Quer.	1985
· i solit	in May.	-03100	Louisiana l		a vel	Pacific	Resour	rces	gain of \$3.3 mil	lion fro	m sala	Oper Net	572.5 30.8
			-			3rd Quer.	1795	1984	of business.			Oper Shore.	0.79
vaey S	& LAS	lsn	Ses Quar.	768.0 768.0	1984 306.3	Ocupania.	331,7	385.9	Sout	hland		9 Months	1785
т.	1985	1964	Oper Net	23.6	26.3	Oper Net Oper Shore	5.98 0.32	0.04	3rd Quer.	1985	1784	Revenue	1,500
*	71.3	0	Oper Shore	0.86	0.88				Revenue	1.340.	3,110	Oper Hel	72.2
_	12.87	7.47	9 Mouths	1985	1784	9 Months Revenue	1985	1284	Net Inc	79.31	56.89	Oper Share	1.53
Te		1.58	Revenue	871.3	727.3	Cippe Net	1.050. 18.45	0.97	Per Share	1.65	1.21	1985 nets ex So I multion in	Clude 90
NS.	1985	1984	Oper Share_	227	86.4 2.81	Oper Share	0.98	-	9 Moeths	1985	7954	\$11.8 milhan in	9 month
×	Or	9.72 2.75				1985 ners ext	lude pr	ov/sion	Revenue	9,480. 169.03	B.980. 129.40	discontinued of	peration
ore_	9.17	2.25	1984 nets exce \$1.8 million in	DUOF 10.	DAM M	ter loss of 📆	4 mille	m. Per	Per Share	3.55	2.76	Union	Carbid
		_	SIZ I million in	\$ month	rs from	share results (	offer pro	eferrea			_	3rd Quer.	1985
Duke I	Power		discontinued or	per ation	75.	DIS NOCTROS.			Southwe			Revenue	2.250
ur.	1965	1984		-1- 4		Panhand	ile Eas	tern	3rd Quer.	1985 195.5	1984	Net IncI	01543.0
*	751.2	729 1 139.0	Lowensh		_	Grd Quor.	1985	1984	Net Inc.	16.8	14.7	Per Share	
HE_	119.4	139.0	3rd Quer.	1985	1784	Revenue	552.2	6599	Per Share	0.53	0.48	9 Months	1985
HE	123	1.23	Revenue	3.67	5.84	NEI Inc	031	049	7 Months	1985	1764	Net Inc	6.680.
Dynale	-		Per Shore	3.88	1.41				Revenue	501.0	38.3	Per Snare	
-,,,41	1925	1984	7 Months	1985	1984	Provenue	1985	1984 2,350.	Net inc	41.3	1.30	a: loss.	
	146.0		Pevenue	424.3	245.1	Net Inc	38.08	119.06	Per Share			Union	Electri
	3.16	173	Net Inc	17.1	5.69	Per Share	1.84	272		FITY		3rd Quar.	1985
me	0.33	3.22	Per Share	4.10		Der	inzoil		2nd Quar.	1986	1915	Pevenue	473.0
*	1985	1984	1985 9-month gour of \$11 mult	ner m	CIDALS	3rd Quar.			Revenue	1,300. 42.7	1,040. 97.3 1.77	Net Inc.	179.9
	474.7	493				Revenue	1985	1984	Oper Net Oper Share_	0.75	1.77	Per Share	1.07
20	0.53	0.49	Martia	Morie	TO.	Net Inc	564 0	598.7 59.64	Tet Holl	1084	1985	9 Months	1985
and deman	4800	41.0	Ord Quar.	1985	1984	Per Share	0.74	1.08	Revenue	2.540.	2,080.	Revenue	1,220.
acial C	p Ame	riça	Oper Net	1,380.	1.000	9 Months	1985	1984	Oper Net	94.B	217	Per Share	2.47
er.	1785		Goer Shore	0.84	0.77	Revenue	1,710. 154.35	1.760	Nets exclude				Pacific
ŧ	751.2	1984	9 ALCOTTES	1985	1984	Per Share	2,25	124	million vs pro	fit of \$2	2 mil-	3rd Quar.	1925
_	12.29	7.23	Revenue	3.700		1984 nets Incl			hon in quarter	's and	loss of	Revenue	1,930
re	0.22		Oper Nei	1995	2,839. 142.E 2,46	militan in avar	ter and	01 5744	\$13.2 million	vs Pre	of litte	Nel Inc	120 4
** **	1985	1984	Oper Shore_			million in 9 ma	mms.		\$192,006 in six discontinued or	monum serofico	s mam	Per Share	1.01
	43.74	78.4	1984 nets exci SJoS milhon.	uge ch	ALBE DL	Chalm	. 0-4-	_		ddie	-	9 Months	1985
are rese	uns atte	P PTC-				Phelp:			3rd Quor.	1985	1984	Net Inc.	366.3
Lividen	25.		McDanne			ard Quer. Revenue	1985	1984 196.0	Revenue	552.7	472.B	Per Share	3.05
	_		3rd Quer.	1985	1984	Nel Inc.	6.4	(C)245	Het Inc	123	63.4	Vulcan	Materia
Flemin			Net Inc.	2,820.	2460	Per Share	0 15	_	Per Share	1.35	1.18	3rd Quar.	1985
<b>.</b>	1985	1984	Per Share	1.27	2.19	9 Months	1985	1984	7 Months Revenue	1985	1.360.	Revenue	274.1 28.75
~	121	1,230	7 Months	1985	1784	Revenue	19.4	692.5 (a)50.2	Net Inc	367.1	147.4	Nel Inc	28.75
-	0.56	0.50	Revenue	250.9	7.040. 233.6	Per Share	0.34		Per Shore	1,10	2.75	Per Share	2.47
14	1985	3,990	Net Inc	4.24	5.82	a: 1055.			Standard	OH (O	hio)	7 Months Revenue	1985
*	5,280 42.98	3,990				Procter			3rd Quar.	1985	1984	Net Inc.	742.2 59.31
		34 13	Moare Mi		MCK .								
W#	2.26	1.93							Pevenue	3.440	2.880.	Per Share	5 10
xe-		1,91	2rd Quar.	1985	1984	1st Quer.	1985	1984	Hel Inc.	344 0	359.0		
xe Karris	2.26	1,91	3rd Quar. Revenue	1985	1984 156.8			1984 3,490. 222.0	Per Share	1,48 1,48	359.0	Waste Me	nogen
ere Korris r.	2:06 Corp.	1985	2rd Quar.	1985	1984	Ist Quer. Revenue	1985 3.50G.	1984	Per Share 9 Months Revenue	1,48 1,48 1985 10,730	359.0 1,49 1984 9,040	Waste Ma 3rd Quar. Revenue	1785 424.)
Korris F.	2:06 Corp.	1985 511.7	2rd Quar. Revenue Net inc Per Share # Mentiss	1985 160.4 8.51 0.82 1985	1984 156.8 7.15 0.74 1984	Revenue	1985 1.50G. 250.6 1,49	1984 3,490. 222.0 1,34	Per Share 9 Months Revenue	344.0 1,48 1985 10,730. 1,070.	359.0 1.49 1984 9.040. 1,390.	Waste Me 3rd Quar. Revenue Net Inc	1785 424,3 45.82
-	2:26 Corp.	1985 511.7	Per Shore  Revenue Het inc Per Shore  Months Revenue	1985 160.4 8.51 0.82 1985 435.5	1984 156.8 7.15 0.74 1984 198.0	Net Inc	1985 1.606. 250.6 1.49	1984 3,490. 222.0 1,34	Per Share	344.0 1,48 1985 10,130. 1,070. 4,60	359.0 1,49 1984 9,040	Waste Me 3rd Quar. Revenue Net Inc Per Share	1785 424.3 45.82 6.92
Korris F.	2:00 Corp. 1986 559.9 12.9	1985	Per Shore	1985 160.4 8.51 0.82 1985 435.5 15.59	1984 156.8 7.15 0.74 1984 398.0 13.28	Per Share Quake	1985 1,506, 250,6 1,49 er Oats	1984 3,490. 222.0 1,34	Per Share	344.0 1,48 1985 10,730. 1,070.	359.0 1.49 1984 9.040. 1,390.	Waste Me Srd Quer. Revenue Net Inc Per Share 9 Months	3009em 1785 424.3 45.82 6.92
r. 	2:00 Corp. 1986 559.9 12.9	1985 511.7 25.3 0.63	Per Shore  Revenue Het inc Per Shore  Months Revenue	1985 160.4 8.51 0.82 1985 435.5	1984 156.8 7.15 0.74 1984 198.0	Revenue	1985 1.606. 250.6 1.49	1984 3,490. 222.0 1,34	hel Inc. Pey Share	344.0 1,48 1985 10,130. 1,070. 4,60 5ron	359.0 1.49 1984 9.040. 1.190. 4.39	Waste Ma 3rd Quar. Revenue Not inc Per Share 9 Manths Revenue	1985 424.3 45.82 6.92 1985 1.199.
r. 	2:26 Corp. 1986 559.9 12.9 0.32 Johns 1985	1985 511.7 25.3 0.63	Per Shore	1985 160.4 8.51 0.82 1985 435.5 14.59	1984 156.8 7.15 0.74 1984 398.0 13.28 1.36	Per Share Quake	1985 1,506, 250,6 1,49 er Oats	1984 3,490. 222.0 1,34	Het Inc. Per Share Per Share Revenue Het Inc Per Share Syl 3rd Quar, Revenue	744.0 1,48 1985 10,130. 1,070. 4,40 5701 1985	359.0 1.49 1984 9.040. 1.190. 4.59	Waste Me Srd Quer. Revenue Net Inc Per Share 9 Months	1785 424.3 45.82 6.92 1985 1.199,
r. Fe nson & r,	2:26 Corp. 1986 559.9 12.9 0.32 Johns 1985	1985 511.7 25.2 0.63 0.63 0.63 1984	2rd Quar. Revenue	1985 160.4 8.51 0.82 1985 435.5 14.59	1984 156.8 7.15 0.74 1984 398.0 13.28 1.36	Revenue	1925 3.500. 250.6 1,49 er Oots 1925 845.4 27.7 0 68 suits atte	1984 3,490, 222,0 1,34 1984 866,0 25,7 0,41	Per Share	344.0 1,48 1985 10,130. 1,070. 4,60 5ron	359.0 1.49 1984 9.040. 1.190. 4.59 1984 118.1 4.17	Waste Master Revenue	1785 424,3 45.82 0.92 1985 1.790, 124,34 2.51
nson &	226 Corp. 1986 589,9 129 0.32 Johns 1985 1,600, 158,6	1985 511.7 25.3 0.63 600 1984 1,500.	and Guar. Revenue	1985 160.6 2.51 0.82 1985 435.5 15.59 1.34 nt Mini 1985 165.9	1924 154.8 7.15 0.74 1984 198.0 1.26 1.26 1.26 1.26 1.26 1.26	Revenue	1925 3.500. 250.6 1,49 er Oots 1925 845.4 27.7 0 68 suits atte	1984 3,490, 222,0 1,34 1984 866,0 25,7 0,41	Per Share	1,48 1,48 1985 10,130 1,070 4,40 5FOR 1785 128.3 (a)0.8	1984 1,792 1,792 1,792 4,59 1984 118.1 4,17 0,38	Waste Master Revenue	1785 64.3 45.82 6.72 1785 1.199, 124.34 2.51
nson &	2.06 Corp. 1986 599,9 129 0.32 Johns 1985 1,600 158,6	1985 511.7 25.3 0.63 0.63 1984 1,500. 137.0 0.75	ard Guar. Revenue	1985 160.6 8.51 0.82 1985 435.5 13.59 134 1785 165.9 6.48	1924 154.8 7.16 0.74 1984 398.0 13.28 1.26 1984 184.7 184.7	to Quar. Revenue	1925 3.500. 250.6 1,49 er Oct: 1985 845.a 27.7 0 68 sulls after	1984 3,490, 223,0 1,34 1984 806,0 25,7 0,41 er pre-	Nel Inc. Per Share 9 Months Revenue Nel Inc Per Share Syl Ird Quar, Revenue Oper Net 9 Moaths Coper Net	1,48 1,48 1985 10,130 1,070 4,40 5FOR 1785 128.3 (a)0.8	1984 1984 1.191 4.59 1984 118.1 4.17 0.38 1984 13.55	Waste Ma 3rd Quar. Revenue Not inc Per Share 9 Mantha Revenue Net inc Per Share Walk 3rd Quar. Revenue	1785 424.3 45.82 6.92 1985 1.199. 124.3a 2.51 150um 1785 379.7
nson &	2-96 Corp. 1986 559:9 12-9 0.32 Johns 1985 1-600, 158.6 0.87 1985	1985 511.7 25.3 0.63 0.63 1984 1,506, 137.0 0.75 1984	ard Quar. Revenue	1985 160.4 8.51 0.82 1985 435.5 15.59 1.34 1785 165.9 6.48 0.21	1924 156.8 7.15 0.74 1984 398.0 13.28 1.26 1.26 1984 161.7 1864 0.25	tel Quar Revenue — Net Inc. — Per Share — Quake tel Quar. Revenue — Net Inc. — Per Share — Per Share ret terred divident	1985 1.60C. 250.6 1.49 er Oats 1985 845.a 27.7 068 60015 att	1984 3.490. 222.0 1.34 1984 806.0 25.7 0.41 or pre-	Nel Inc. Per Share  9 Months Revenue Nel Inc. Per Share Syl 3rd Quar, Revenue Oper Net Oper Share  9 Moaths Oper Net Oper Share  0 Moaths	146.0 1.48 10.130. 1.070. 4.60 0000 1785 128.3 (a) 0.4 1785 1386 0.22	159.0 1.49 1.040 1.791 4.59 1984 118.1 4.17 0.38 1984 124	Waste Marie Sevenue	1785 424,3 45,82 6,93 1785 1,795, 124,36 2,51 1baum 1785 339,7 4,66
nson &	206 Corp. 1986 5969 129 0.32 Johns 1985 1600 1985 456.0	1985 511.7 25.3 0.63 0.63 1984 1,506, 137.0 0.75 1984	ord Quar. Revenue	1985 160.6 8.51 0.82 1985 435.5 13.59 134 1785 165.9 6.48	1924 1542 7.15 0.74 1984 398.0 11.28 1.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26 11.26	tor Quar Revenue — Net Inc. — Per Share — Quak Ist Quar. Revenue — Net Inc. — Per Share re- kerred divident Reynold Srd Quar.	1985 3.600. 250.6 1,49 er Oats 1985 845.6 27.7 0 is and ta.	1984 3.490. 2220 1.34 1984 8ec.0 25.7 0.41 er pre-	Nel Inc. Per Share.  9 Months Reverue Nel Inc. Per Share. Syl 3rd Quar, Revenue Oper Net Oper Share.  9 Mooths Oper Share. a loss. Nets of	346.9 1,48 1935. 18,136. 4,60 570fi 128.3 (a)9.8 	359.0 1,49 19040 1,191 4,59 1984 118.1 4,17 0,38 1984 1255 1,24	Waste Ma 3rd Quar. Revenue	1785 424,3 45,82 6,72 1,799, 124,36 2,51 150um 1785 399,7 4,66 0,84
nson &	2-96 Corp. 1986 559:9 12-9 0.32 Johns 1985 1-600, 158.6 0.87 1985	1985 511.7 25.3 0.63 0.63 1984 1,506 137.0 0,75 1984	ord Quar. Revenue	1985 160.6 2.51 0.22 1985 13.59 1.34 1785 165 9 6.48 0.21 1985 0.21	1924 1542 7.15 0.74 1984 1985 1.26 1986 1.26 1986 1986 1986 1986 1986 1986 1986 198	sa Quer. Revenue	1925 1-800. 250.0 1-89 er Oat: 1925 845.a 27.7 0 68 kulls attitus 1925 675.8	1984 3,490. 2220 1,34 1984 866.0 25,7 0,41 er pre-	Nel Inc. Per Share 9 Mentha Revenue 182 Inc. Per Share Syl 3rd Quar, Revenue Oper Share 9 Moaths Oper Net Oper Share a; loss, hetse 815 million vs	346.0 1,48 1,48 10,130 1,670 4,60 500 1785 128.3 (a)0.8 1785 3,40 0,22 1785 0,22 1785 0,22 1785 0,22 1785 0,22 1785	359.0 1.49 1.49 1.00 1.190 1.190 1.18.1 4.17 0.38 1.24 90in 555.7	Waste Market Mar	1785 424.3 45.82 6.92 1785 1.790, 124.34 2.51 150um 1785 379.7 4.64 1783
nson &	225 Corp. 1986 5999 129 0.32 Johns 1985 1600 158.0 0.87 1985 456.0 266	1985 511.7 25.3 0.63 0.63 1984 1,506, 137.0 0.75 1984	ord Quar. Revenue Het Inc. Per Shore 7 Mortis Revenue Net Inc. Per Shore Newmor Srd Quar. Revenue Oper Net 7 Montis 7 Montis Revenue Oper Net Oper Shore Oper Net	1985 160.4 2.51 0.82 1985 435.5 15.59 1 34 1 34 1855 165.9 6.48 6.21 1985 507.8 16.2 1985	1984 1548 7.15 0.74 1984 1980 12.29 12.30 1984 162.5 1984 699.6 20.25	ra Quer. Revenue	1985 1.60G. 250G. 1.49 8F Oct! 1985 845.a. 27.7 0.68 50Hs athits. 1985 87.7 9.7	1984 3.490. 2220 1.34 1984 8ec.0 25.7 0.41 er pre-	Nel Inc. Per Share 9 Months Revenue Hel Inc. Syl Jrd Quar, Revenue Oper Share 9 Months Oper Net Oper Share 8 Months Oper Share 8 Months Oper Share 8 Million in quar 8 SS Million in quar 8 SS Million in suar 8 SS Million	346.0 1.485 10,130. 1.070. 4.60 0.00 1983 1.00 1983 1.00 1983 1.00 1985 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.0	399.0 1.49 1994 1.040. 1.792. 4.59 1984 112.5 124 90 in or 7 \$20.7 d gain or 7 \$20.7	Waste Ma 3rd Quar. Revenue	1785 424.3 45.82 4.92 4.92 1793 124.3 2.51 1860um 1785 379.7 4.66 0.84 1985 1,220
nson &	225 Corp. 1986 5999 129 0.32 Johns 1985 1600 158.0 0.87 1985 456.0 266	1985 511.7 25.3 0.43 0.60 1984 1,500, 137.5 1984 4,573, 467.3 2,16	ord quar, Revenue	1925 1905 2.51 0.82 1985 15.59 15.59 15.59 16.59 2.69 1985 16.21 1985 16.21 1985 16.21 1985 16.21 1985	1924 15aE 7.12 0.74 1984 1980 11.28 1.26 182.7 164.7 162.7 163.3 1984 699.3 1.23 chutes	Revenue	1983 1.50G. 250.8 1.49 er Oots 1985 27.7 0.68 5.0165 ath 1985 875.8 9.71 1985	1984 3,490. 222.0 1,34 1984 866.0 25.7 0,41 1984 940.7 39.1 1,884	Nel inc. Per Share 9 Months Revenue Nel Inc. Per Share Per Share Per Share Oper Net Oper Net Oper Share Oper Share Jidan	346.0 1,485 10,130. 1,070. 4,60 0,701. 1,783 1,283 (a)0.8 1,785 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,	399.0 1.49 1994 1.040. 1.792. 4.59 1984 112.5 124 90 in or 7 \$20.7 d gain or 7 \$20.7	Waste Ma Srd Quar. Revenue	3009em 1985 424.3 45.82 45.82 1985 1.199, 124.3a 2.51 1bourn 1985 399,7 4.66 0.84 1983
nson &	205 Corp. 1986 599.9 129 0.32 1985 1,600 1985 1,600 1985 486.0 246 486.0 246 1984 957	1985 511.7 25.3 0.43 1984 1,509. 137.9 1,509. 137.9 2,16 1984 4,57.9 2,16	ord Quar. Revenue Het Inc. Per Shore 7 Mortis Revenue Net Inc. Per Shore Newmor Srd Quar. Revenue Oper Net 7 Montis 7 Montis Revenue Oper Net Oper Shore Oper Net	1925 1905 2.51 0.82 1985 15.59 15.59 15.59 16.59 2.69 1985 16.21 1985 16.21 1985 16.21 1985 16.21 1985	1924 15aE 7.12 0.74 1984 1980 11.28 1.26 182.7 164.7 162.7 163.3 1984 699.3 1.23 chutes	Ra Quer. Revenue	1983 1.50G. 250.8 1.49 er Oots 1985 27.7 0.68 5.0165 ath 1985 875.8 9.71 1985	1984 3,490. 222.0 1,34 1984 866.0 25.7 0,41 1984 940.7 39.1 1,884	Nel inc. Per Share 9 Months Revenue Nel inc. Per Share Syl Ird Quar. Revenue Oper Share 9 Moaths Oper Net Oper Share 2 (sos. Nelse 32 million in yan million in yan politica in yan	746.0 1,785 10,130. 1,070. 1,070. 1783 1,283 (a) 0.2 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1	399.0 1.49 1994 1.040. 1.792. 4.59 1984 112.5 124 90 in or 7 \$20.7 d gain or 7 \$20.7	Waste Market Mar	1785 424.3 45.89 49.9 1785 1.199. 124.3a 2.51 180 um 1785 399.7 4.084 1982 1.220 1.220 1.220
rson &	205 Corp. 1986 599,9 129 6.32 Johns 1985 1,600 0.87 1985 456,0 2,56 2,56 1985 456,0 2,56 1985 456,0 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 1985 2,56 2,56 2,56 2,56 2,56 2,56 2,56 2,5	1985 511.7 25.3 0.43 1984 1,509. 137.9 1,509. 137.9 2,16 1984 4,57.9 2,16	ord quar. Revenue	1925 190,2 2,51 0,22 1935 435,5 15,59 13,4 11,59 16,59 6,21 1945 18,3 9,69 9,69 9,69 9,69 9,69 9,69 9,69 9,	1924 15ag 7.15 0.74 1984 1325 1128 120 1128 120 1025 1984 699.6 30.1 122 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 123 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619.6 619	ks Quer. Revenue	1983 1.506. 250.6 1.49 er Oot: 1985 845.a 27.7 0.61 1985 87.7 0.41 1985 2.01 1985 2.01 2.01	1984 3,490. 222.0 1,34 1984 800.0 25.7 0,41 1984 940.7 39.1 1984 1,62 1984 2,890 0,62	Nel Inc. Per Share 9 Months Revenue Hel Inc. Per Share Syl 3rd Quar. Revenue Oper Net Oper Share 9 Months Oper Net Oper Share 0: Ins. Nete 0: Ins. Net 0: Ins. Nete 0: Ins. Nete 0: Ins. Nete 0: Ins. Nete 0: Ins. Net 0:	346.0 1,485 10,130. 1,070. 4,60 0,701. 1,783 1,283 (a)0.8 1,785 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,655 1,	359.0 1.49 1994 9.040. 1.792 4.59 1984 118.1 4.17 0.38 1984 13.45 9 520.7 d pain of \$20.7 d pain of \$20.7 d pain of \$20.7	Waste Ma Srd Quar. Revenue	1785 424.3 424.3 42.4 4.9 179. 1.199. 1.24.2 2.51 1bourn 1785 399.7 4.66 1.720 1.220 1.220
nson &	205 Corp. 1986 599.9 129 0.32 1985 1,600 1985 1,600 1985 486.0 246 486.0 246 1984 957	1985 511.7 25.3 0.63 1984 1.500. 137.0 0.75 1.984 457.3 457.3 2.16	ord Quar. Revenue	1905 1900 2.51 0.82 1985 1435.5 1435.5 1435.6 1448 1985 1659 6.48 1985 16.2 1985 16.2 0.60 nef existent resistent lustrie	1994  Sale  7.15  0.74  1980  12.8  1.20  12.8  1.20  1.00 	ks Quer. Revenue	1985 1.506 250.6 1.49 27.7 0.69 27.7 0.69 20.15 ath 1985 875.8 9.7 0.41 1985 20.14 21.4 21.4	1984 3,490 1,34 1984 8ec.0 253 0,41 8r pre- 015 1984 940 7 39.1 1984 2,890 940 4,59	Nel inc. Per Share 9 Months Revenue Nel Inc. Per Share Per Share Per Share Oper Net Oper Share S15 million va million in quan of S15 million million in quan of S15 million Sy 1st Quar.	744.9 1.48 1985 10,130. 4.40 5001 1985 128.3 (a)0.8 1985 1495 1495 1495 1495 1495 1495 1495 149	399.0 1.49 1994 1.040. 1.792. 4.59 1984 112.5 124 90 in or 7 \$20.7 d gain or 7 \$20.7	Waste Market Mar	1785 42.4.2 45.82 4.7.2 1792 124.3 124.3 124.3 124.3 124.3 124.3 124.3 134.3 146.4 158.3 146.4 158.3 146.4 158.3 146.4 158.3 146.4 158.3 146.4 158.3 146.4 158.3 146.4 158.3 146.4 158.3 146.4 158.3 146.4 158.3 146.4 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 1
nson &	2-25 Corp. 1986 559:9 129 0.32 Johns 1985 1-600 156.0 2-60 436.0 2-60 436.0 2-60 436.0 2-60 436.0 2-60 436.0 2-60 436.0 2-60 436.0 2-60 436.0 2-60 436.0 2-60 436.0 2-60 436.0 2-60 436.0 2-60 436.0 2-60 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 436.0 43	1985 511.7 25.3 0.43 1984 1,509. 137.9 1,509. 137.9 2,16	ord quar. Revenue	1985 160.4 2.51 0.82 1985 1435.5 1435.5 1435.5 165.9 6.48 1985 168.9 1985 16.8 1985 16.9 1985 16.9 1985 16.9 1985 16.9 1985 16.9 1985 18.9 18.9 18.9 18.9 18.9 18.9 18.9 18.9	1984  Sale  7.15  0.74  1984  1980  128  128  128  1984  128  1984  128  1984  128  128  128  128  128  128  128  128	ra Quer. Revenue	1985 1.506 250.6 1.49 27.7 0.69 27.7 0.69 20.15 ath 1985 875.8 9.7 0.41 1985 20.14 21.4 21.4	1984 3,490 1,34 1984 8ec.0 253 0,41 8r pre- 015 1984 940 7 39.1 1984 2,890 940 4,59	Nel Inc. Per Share 9 Months Revenue Hel Inc. Per Share Jer Quar. Revenue Oper Net Oper Share 9 Mooths Oper Net Des Share 9 Mooths Oper Share 9 Mooths Oper Share 9 Mooths Oper Share 9 inst. Netalition in quar million in quar million in of ma canlinued oper Sy Ist Quar. Revenue	746.0 1,785 10,130. 1,070. 1,070. 1783 1,283 1,283 1,283 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,055 1,0	359.0 1.49 1994 9.040. 1.792 4.59 1984 118.1 4.17 0.38 1984 13.45 9 520.7 d pain of \$20.7 d pain of \$20.7 d pain of \$20.7	Waste Market Mar	1785 42.4.2 45.82 4.7.2 1792 124.3 124.3 124.3 124.3 124.3 124.3 124.3 134.3 146.4 158.3 146.4 158.3 146.4 158.3 146.4 158.3 146.4 158.3 146.4 158.3 146.4 158.3 146.4 158.3 146.4 158.3 146.4 158.3 146.4 158.3 146.4 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 158.3 1
nson &	225 Corp. 1986 5999 129 632 Johns 1985 1400 1580 1985 4260 4260 4260 4260 4260 4260 4260 4260	1985 511.7 25.3 0.4 1984 1,500. 1370. 1984 4,573. 2,16 1985 91.1 2,59 0,12	ord quar. Revenue	1985 160.4 2.51 0.82 1985 1435.5 1435.5 1435.5 165.9 6.48 1985 168.9 1985 16.8 1985 16.9 1985 16.9 1985 16.9 1985 16.9 1985 16.9 1985 18.9 18.9 18.9 18.9 18.9 18.9 18.9 18.9	1984 150,8 7.15 0.74 1984 1980 12.29 1984 161,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7 160,7	Revenue	1925 1.606. 250.6 1.49 er Oats 1985 845.a 27.7 0.64 1985 875.8 9.7 0.41 1985 2.61 2.61 2.61 2.61 2.64 2.64	1984 3,490 1,34 1984 8ec.0 253 0,41 8r pre- 015 1984 940 7 39.1 1984 2,890 940 4,59	Nel inc. Per Share 9 Months Revenue Nel Inc. Per Share Per Share Per Share Oper Net Oper Share S15 million va million in quan of S15 million million in quan of S15 million Sy 1st Quar.	744.9 1.48 1985 10,130. 4.40 5001 1985 128.3 (a)0.8 1985 1495 1495 1495 1495 1495 1495 1495 149	359.0 1.49 1994 9.040. 1.792 4.59 1984 118.1 4.17 0.38 1984 13.45 9 520.7 d pain of \$20.7 d pain of \$20.7 d pain of \$20.7	Waste Market Mar	1785 45.82 45.82 47.82 1792 1793 124.32 2.51 1800 um 1785 379.7 4.64 1783 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.22 2.20 1.20 2.20 2
rson &	2-25 Corp. 1986 559:9 12:9 8.32 Johns 1985 1985 456.0 2-26 1985 1984 93.7 2-26 1985 1984 1984 1984 1984 1984 1985 1985	1985 511.7 25.3 0.0 1984 1,500. 1975 1984 4,572. 4,572. 2,16 1985 91.1 2,59 0.12	ord Quar. Revenue	1985 160.A 2.51 0.E2 1985 43.5.5 15.59 15.59 1.34 165.9 1985 507.4 0.48 0.21 1985 507.4 0.69 0.67 1985 360.0 0.07	1984 1548 1544 1980 1080 1129 120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120	ra Guerr. Revenue	1925 1.490. 250.6 1.49 er Oqt: 1985 845.a 27.7 0.68 50.015 ath. 1985 9.7 0.41 1985 2.010 21.4 0.64 0.64	1984 3,490 1220 1,34 1984 866.0 25,7 0,61 1984 940,7 39,3 1,62 1984 2,890 92,9 4,59 4,59	Nel inc. Per Share  9 Months Revenue Nel inc. Per Share Syl Ird Quor. Revenue Oper Share Oper Share Oper Share Siss Nels Els million in quar stiffich in quar s	246 0 1.48 1.985 10.170, 4.60 5 Fori 1985 1.28.3 (a)0.8 1.985 3.40 0.22 1.985 0.22 1.985 0.22 1.985 0.22 1.985 0.22 1.985 0.22 1.985 0.23 1.985 0.24 1.985 0.24 1.985 0.25 1.985 0.25 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985 0.26 1.985	359.0 1.49 1984 9.040. 1.199. 1.199. 4.59 1984 118.1 124 96 Sto.7 d gains of Sto.7 d gains	Waste Mark Guerra Revenue Net Inc. 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Per Share Qupkt Ist Quar Revenue Net Inc. Per Share Per Share res Revenue Quar Revenue Reynold Reynold Reynold Revenue Oper Share Jacobs Share Revenue	1925 1,490 1,490 11,490 1945 1945 1945 1945 1925 1985 2,014 1985 2,014 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985	1984 3,490 1,34 1,34 1,34 6,60 1,34 6,60 1,34 6,60 1,34 7,30 1,50 1,50 1,50 1,50 1,50 1,50 1,50 1,5	Nel inc. Per Share  9 Months Revenue Nel Inc. Per Share Nel Inc. Per Share Oper Share	24.0 1.48 1925 10,170 10,170 10,170 128.3 (a)0.8 128.3 (a)0.8 128.3 (a)0.8 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128.3 128	1984 1994 1994 1994 1994 1191 4.59 1984 118.1 4.17 0.38 1984 1345 124 90in of \$20,7 of \$20,7 of \$20,7 d gain of \$10 4.7 d \$20,7 d \$20,	Waste Market Mar	1785 42.62 42.62 42.62 1792 1742 1242 2.51 1860 1887 466 466 1888 1.22 2.70 1888 1.22 2.70 1888 1.22 2.70 1988 1.22 2.70 1988
re Josh	2-26 Corp. 1986 599.9 129 1985 1985 1400 1580 1985 1985 2-26 1987 2-27 2-27 1987 1987 1987 2-27 1987 1987 1988 1987 2-27 1988 1987 1988 1988 1988 1988 1988 198	1985 511.7 25.7 25.7 25.7 25.9 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500.	rd quar, Revenue	1985 160.6 1985 1985 143.5 134 145.9 134 165.9 165.9 163.0 165.0 165.0 165.0 165.0 1785 186.0 1785 186.0 1785 186.0 1785 186.0	1984 1548 7.15 0.74 1984 120 1985 1.20 1984 697.6 1984 61 1984 141.8 61 1984 141.8 1984 141.8 1984 141.8	Revenue	1925 3.506. 250.6 1250.6 17.49 er Oats 1985 845.a 27.7 0.68 1985 875.8 1985 875.8 1985 2.10 21.4 1985 5.210 1985 5.210 1985 5.210 1985	1984 3,490 1,34 1984 8ec.0 25,0 0,0 1984 8ec.0 1984 1984 1984 1984 1984 1984 1984 1984	Nel inc. Per Share 9 Months Revenue Nel inc. Per Share Per Share Per Share Oper Net Oper Share 9 Moeths Oper Share 0 St. Millian vi 10 St.	246.8 1.48 1.785 11.070 11.070 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00	1984 1984 1984 1984 118.1 4.17 0.38 1984 118.1 4.17 0.38 1985 1985 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36 1985 0.36	Waste Market Mar	1792 1243 1243 1243 1243 1243 1243 1243 124
Josh	2-26 Corp. 1986 599.9 129 1985 1985 1400 1580 1985 1985 2-26 1987 2-27 2-27 1987 1987 1987 2-27 1987 1987 1988 1987 2-27 1988 1987 1988 1988 1988 1988 1988 198	1985 511.7 25.7 25.7 25.7 25.9 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500. 1.500.	rd quar, Revenue	1985 160.6 251 0.82 1985 15.59 15.59 165.9 6.48 165.9 6.49 1985 165.9 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 198	1984 15AB 7.15 0.74 1984 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120	Revenue	1925 3.506. 250.6 1250.6 17.49 er Oats 1985 845.a 27.7 0.68 1985 875.8 1985 875.8 1985 2.10 21.4 1985 5.210 1985 5.210 1985 5.210 1985	1984 3,490 1,34 1,34 1,34 6,60 1,34 6,60 1,34 6,60 1,34 7,30 1,50 1,50 1,50 1,50 1,50 1,50 1,50 1,5	Nel inc. Per Share 9 Months Revenue Net Inc. Per Share Per Share Oper Share	246.8 1.48 1.785 11.070 11.070 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00	199.0 1.49 1994 1994 1.991 4.17 0.38 1994 13.55 1.24 90 in of S.C.7 of S.C.7 of S.C.7 of S.C.7 0 gain of S.C.7 1985 612.1 0.58 ds 1985 1.24 1.25 1.25 1.24 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25	Waste Mark Guerr. Revenue	Indeem 1785 4242 429 1785 1242 227 1883 1222 227 1883 1222 227 1883 1283 1283 1283 1283 1283 1283 1283
Josh	2-26 Corp. 1986 559.9 1985 1400 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 2-6 158.0 2-6 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 158.0 15	1985 531.7 25.2 26.2 25.2 26.2 1790 1370 0.7 1985 407.0 2.16 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985	ord Quar. 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Revenue	1985 1.406. 250.B 1.406. 1985 1985 845.a 27.7 0.6 68 1985 875.8 9.7 0.41 1986 20.16 20.16 1985 5.210 1985 5.210 1985 5.210 1985 5.210 1985 5.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.210 1985 6.21	1984 3,490 1,34 1984 8ec.0 25,0 0,0 1984 8ec.0 1984 1984 1984 1984 1984 1984 1984 1984	Nel inc. 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Per Share 9 Months Revenue Net Inc. Per Share Per Share Per Share Oper Net Oper Share Oper Share Oper Share I in quar Si million in quar al Sis million of ma continued aper Sy Ist Quar. Revenue Per Share  Todd Si Ind Quar. Revenue Ist Hall Revenue Per Share Ist Hall Revenue Per Share Per Share Per Share Ist Hall Revenue Per Share Os 1985 Charge of Sion	746.0 1.48 1985 1.00 1985 1.28.3 1.00 1985 1.28.3 1.40 0.22 1.28.3 1.40 0.22 1.28.3 1.40 1.28.3 1.40 1.28.3 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40	397.0 1.49 1984 1.199 1.199 1.199 1.199 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.191 1.	Waste M.  Janguar. Revenue Net Inc. Per Share Per Share Maints Revenue Net Inc. Per Share Wald Janguar Net Inc. Per Share Per Share Per Share Net Inc. Per Share Per Share Net Inc.	3nosem 1785 4243 4582 692 1985 1.199. 1243a 2.51 1860 1985 1.220 2.23 1.220 2.23 1.220 2.23 1.23 1.23 1.23 1.23 1.23 1.23 1.23
re Josh	228 Corp. 1986 559.9 6.39 6.39 6.39 6.39 6.39 6.39 6.39 6	1985 511.7 25.3 0.8 1984 1590, 1590, 2.16 1985 911 1984 1985 911 1984 1985 1984 1985 1984 1985 1984 1985 1986 1986 1986 1986 1986 1986 1986 1986	ord Quar. Revenue	1985   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2   160.2	1994 16.2 1.25 1982 1.25 1982 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25	ras Quar. 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Per Share 9 Months Revenue Nel inc. 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Waste Marks Aguar. Revenue	Inogem 1785 (24) (45) (45) (45) (45) (45) (45) (45) (4
Te Second	226 Corp. 1986 557:0 129 1986 557:0 129 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985	1985 511.5 25.3 0.5 1994 1590, 2.5 2.1 1984 457.3 2.1 1984 457.3 2.1 1984 457.3 2.1 1984 457.3 2.1 1984 457.3 2.1 1984 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4.5 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 4 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985	rd Quar. Revenue	1985   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000   1,000	1994 1012 1012 1013 1013 1013 1013 1013 1013	Revenue	1982 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.490 250.0 1.400 250.0 1.400 250.0 1.400 250.0 1.400 250.0 1.400 250.0 1.400 250.0 1.400 250.0 1.400 2	1994 253 253 253 253 253 253 253 253 253 253	Hel inc. 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RUN A FEW LAPS.

42 Graceful birthday 43 Chemical suffixes 44 Banners 46 Boxer's garb 48 Across: Prefix 49 Sennit

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O New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

#### DENNIS THE MENACE



HAVE TO DIG A HOLE. OTHERWISE THERE WON'T BE ONE HERE!"

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arriold and Bob Lee **PEBID** BUMIE WHAT TO **EXTUDO** YOU WANT TO SPEND MORE THAN

**GAMNEA** 

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PEANUTS riding through the city HERE'S THE LONE BEAGLE' HE IS GREETED BY CHEERING BACK HOME AFTER HIS PARADE.. HISTORIC FLIGHT FROM TICKER TAPE PARADE. NEW YORK TO PARIS...



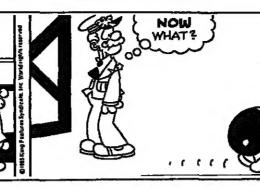




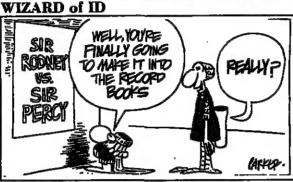




WALKER















### **BOOKS**

CITIES & PEOPLE: A Social and Architectural History

By Mark Girouard, 397 pages. \$29.95. Yale University Press, 302 Temple Street, New Haven, Conn. 06520.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley T N his previous books, Mark Girouard, the eminent British architectural historian, has concentrated much of his attention — not to mention his wit, erudition and stylistic elegance — on the country dwelling places of the prosperons and powerful, but in "Cities & People" he casts a far wider net. This generously illustrated book "is concerned with Western cities from the Middle Ages up to the 20th century, in terms of who did what, why, where and when," and as such amounts to an infor-

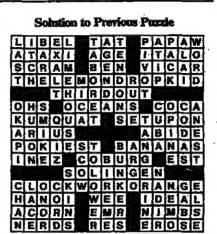
mal history of the modern city.

Those who hate or fear cities must be warned at the outset that Girouard is an ardent partisan of urban life. He loves "the sense of drama in its widest sense: the sense that many varieties of human life are concentrated on one stage," and he most loves those cities which have welcomed and harbored the greatest diversity: Rome in the 16th and 17th centuries, where "it was possible to live the life one chose"; Paris in the 19th century, "the epitome of all the modern city had to offer"; Chicago and New York in the same century, both of them dynamic and capacious. Consider by contrast the city of the Middle Ages:

"It is hard for us to get any concept of the atmosphere of a medieval town. The lifestyle was essentially orthodox; there was as little room for dissent as in any town under a strict Communist or Islamic regime today. It was generally accepted that there were right beliefs and right ways of behaving, and that any deviation from these was punishable, often by

flogging, mutilation or death."

Yet in these hermetic, claustrophobic places the seeds of the modern city were planted. As Europe emerged from the Dark Ages, as trade revived and people began to awaken from the long slumber, cities arose — the greatest of them, "the biggest, richest and most sophisticated city in the world," was Constantinopleand, within them, rudimentary institutions took shape: markets gradually turned into shops, centers of financial activity formalized themselves into banks, separate business and trade districts evolved, hospitals were constructed, academic activity intensified, and ba-



sic city services were undertaken. Among the latter were "the cleaning, paving, draining, widening and even lighting of streets, and has creation of new ones; the formation or enlargement of squares; the building of bridges and ment or squares, the building of bridges and wells; the supply of water and grain; the building of quays and the provision of cranes on them; and the building of walls and fortifications" — almost all of which, in one form or another, have been the obligations of city government ever since

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another, have been the congrature that the city really came to life. Beginning with the rebuilding of Rome, the cramped medieval city began to disappear; in its place arrived the city of great vistas, the city in which speciacle was seen to be an essential part of life. One after conthet these cities parade through Girouard's another these cities parade through Girouard's account: Rome, Antwerp, Gdansk, Amsterdam, Paris, London, and at last L Eng. it's Washington, "argnably the most brilliant town plan ever conceived." Though these cities tended to grow randomly, there was about them more order and plan than the Middle Ages had ever imagined, and there was also vastly greater diversity and sophistication. In a brilliant chapter called "The Uses of Leisure." Girouard argues that in the modern city a crucial influence appeared:

The crowds of fashionable people promenading in coaches on the Cours la Reine or walking in the Tuileries gardens represented a new development in the European city. They formed what was later to be called 'society,' but to begin with tended to be referred to as 'polite society,' the 'beau monde' or 'people of quality.' Society had no formal existence and no legal powers but by the 18th century many no legal powers, but by the 18th century many outsiders were desperately anxious to belong to it. It was a group of people who did things together, entertained each other, wore particular clothes, and talked, walked, behaved and decorated their houses in a particular mannar. Any society had an inner ring, members of which were informally recognized as arbiters of who or what was acceptable. . . . Society became an extremely important element in cities. because it produced more than coaches and promenades. Theaters, opera houses, pleasure gardens, assembly rooms, race-courses, coffeehouses, shops, entire neighborhoods and ultimately entire towns grew up to cater for it."

As society came to prominence, outside the cities there was a reaction against its excesses, as well as those of the urban lower orders: "Babylon was in the air. "The modern Babylon" became a familiar nickname or journalistic cliche for London, and, inevitably, as Paris grew, it too began to be called Babylon." For many these modern cities were too large, too dirty, too dangerous, too steeped in luxury and wickedness. "The belief that the country is basically good and the city basically wicked can be traced deep into the past," Girouard writes, "but its particular modern form stems from the reaction against the many and unden-table horrors of big 19th-century cities."

For those of us who love the old 19thcentury city, the possible dominance of the Los Angeles style is not especially happy news, but perhaps the central lesson we learn from "Quies & People" is that the nature of cities is forever changing and that the fortunes of individual cities rise and fall due to influences beyond our control.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Wash-

### **BRIDGE**

By Alan Truscott

three-heart bid that was quick- four. ly exposed and eventually saved in six diamonds over six clubs. His partner's double showed just one defensive trick

in the partnership style, and he did not think that he could provide a trick.

It might seem that South was in danger of losing 900 in six diamonds doubled, but he escaped for 700. When he won-

heart to the queen lost to the ace, and South eventually led a ON the diagramed deal, low heart from his hand to es-North ventured a psychic tablish the heart jack for down

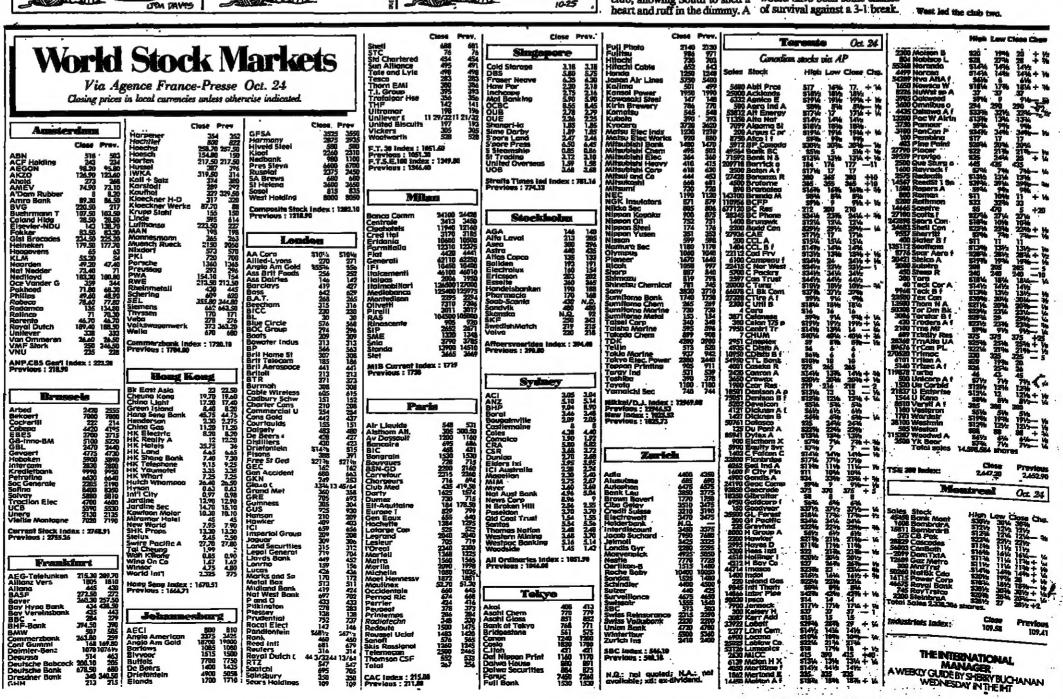
led a low heart. If the defense then played a club he would have ruffed in his hand and led another low heart, following eventually with a ruffing fi-nesse aganst West's heart ace.

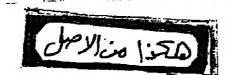
the club lead with the ace and exited with a club, the defense took its club trick and trump winners. East played a third club, allowing South to shed a heart and ruff in the dummy. A

NORTH (D) The result would not have been different if East had led the spade ace at the fifth trick. South would have ruffed and

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RIDGE

# Tudor Shuts Out Royals, Giving Cardinals 3-1 Lead in World Series

andrum and White: Flashes of Fame, Years of Competence



Tito Landrum was greeted by Cesar Cedeno after getting Cardinals' first hit in game, a home run in second inning.

### SCOREBOARD

World Series WORLD SERIES: GAME

THE S DSmith as

GW RB -- Londrum (1), DP -- Konsos City 1 5 City & St. Louis 5. 5- Nieto

Smith. WP—Quisenberry. (a-afruck out for Black to Affa; b-fielded for Jedeno in 7th; c-prounded out for Blancaless in 7th; d-fielded for Blancalesso in 7th; e loubled for Beckwith in Affa;

Black Le1
Backwith
Juisbery
Totals WORLD SERIES SCHEDULE

5t. Louis 3. Konses City 9 Oct. 24

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#### Baseball Transition

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DALLAS—Activities Neword Richards, ex-isable tocks, Pieces Crawlord Ker, yourd, on the Intured reserve list.

DENVER—Methys Stram Manor, defen-ted and Don James, nose tockle, KANSAS CITY—Signed Alice Pruiti, ruc-

NEW ENGLAND Wolved Doug Rooms

Soccer CHAMPIONS' CUP

(Second, Round, First Las Venona G. Juvenhas (Rolder) 9 IFK Gotebors 4, Fenerbohon 0 Andertecht L. Omonin 9 Boryern Munich 4, Austria Vienna 5 Servette 0, Aberdeen 6 pg 2. Porte 6

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CUP WINNAMERS' CUP
(Second Round, First Lee)
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Bayer Uerdineen 2. Gololosaray 8
Berlica 2. Samedoria 8
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### Hockey

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Washington NHL Standings Culpary (a), Covering, 12), Sozzis (4), Wisson (2): Gustatsson (3), Corpenter (3), Shots on seel: Woshington (on Lemetin) 7-16-10—29; Culpary (an Jensen) 10-14-32.

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

f (4). Shots on good: Voncouver (on Atlease) 15-4--26: Detroit (on Brodeur) 5-8-16--29.

Dahlin (5), Maslund 2 (8), Bolsver (1), Geiney (1); Virta 2 (2), Folismo (3), Andrev-chuk (4), Shok an asal: Montreel (an Bar-rasso) P-89—26; Buttato (an Ray) 15-4-12-51.

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# Washington Post Service Tito Landrum, St. Louis Cardinals: "I never dreamed I'd be play-

By Ken Denlinger

ing as big a role as I am now."

• Frank White, Kansas City Royals: "The game sometimes can get you frustrated." ST. LOUIS - They share the

virtues that would be enched deeply if baseball, like its bats, had a trademark. They are separated by the experiences that make baseball close to unique among sports.

For the day-to-day competence that makes a career satisfying, Tito Landrum might wish he were Frank White; for the brief and stunning moments that make a career complete, Frank White might like to be Tito Landrum. In Landrum's four-plus seasons

in the majors, he has only a few more at bats than White usually gets in one season. Yet Landrum seems destined for his third World Series ring, perhaps as most valuable player. Landrum's lock is to be with the

proper team at the proper moment of the proper season, then to be able to hit a ball to win a game or to throw it into the catcher's mitt from afar to save another. As part of one of those curious

baseball trades friends make with friends, Landrum found himself with Baltimore for the final month of the 1983 season. He batted 53 times for the Ori-

oles but won the American League pennant for them with a 10th-inning homer off Britt Burns in Game 4 of the league playoff with the Chicago White Sox.

That was a season after Landrum was a part of the Cardinals team that won the World Series, though he was repromoted from the minor leagues too late for any

Last week Landrum happened to be standing out of harm's way when Vince Coleman was not. Because of that bizarre bout with the mechanical tarpaulin in Busch Stadium, Coleman will miss the World

And one of the St. Louis stars has been Coleman's caddy, Terry Lee Landrum, who is called Tito because of his resemblance to one of the Jackson five of pop music

In six National League playoff games, Landrum was 6 for 14, with 7 runs scored. 4 batted in and a stolen base; in four World Series games he is 6 for 15, with 3 runs scored, a home run and an important assist from left.

Perhaps the baseball gods whisper to Landrum: "For a lot of reasons, you haven't gotten to play as much as your talent ments. We're hoping this makes up for the down fortune allowed Landrum to rise to

Landrum senses something ex-

The tip-of-the-bat double that Biancalana at the plate in the sev- blessed from day one."



John Tudor, the ace of the Cardinals' pitching staff, dealt the Royals a five-hit, 3-0 setback. His 11th shutout this season put St. Louis one game away from winning the World Series.

enth had been on a considerably tighter line.

Correctly, Landrum had thought his postseason role would be "watching, with maybe some pinch-hitting and time in the outfield for defense."

An uncommon amount of good the big leagues at all. As he intervened in a domestic squabble nine years ago, his right elbow went through a plate-glass window.

"It severed all the muscles under continued the Cardinals' minth-in- my right arm," he recalled "My life bottom. ning rally for victory in Game 2 on passed in front of me. I asked the Sunday was as, homely as they doctor if he could repair my arm so shrugging. "Bunt. Hit-and-run. I come, staying fair by a foot or so, that I could throw again, and he just play the game. We don't have Landrum's throw to nip Buddy said he could. As I said, I've been

White has been blessed in a way Brett, it's grab-bag, pull a name out Landrum might envy. There was nobody skilled enough to keep him of the hat. mired in the minors for the Royals

in the early 1970s. Like Landrum, White attended a high school that did not field a baseball team. At a Royals academy designed to mold exceptional athletes into baseball players, he was the first to be invited to train.

In 12 years White has won six Gold Gloves and hit everywhere in the lineup, top of the order to the

"Whatever works," he has said, any special spots in our lineup after with a veteran's patience. "I've still Landrum, a right-handed hitter. He beat Brett to the bag. The Royals one-two-three. After (George) been very fortunate," he said.

White has been an All-Star four times. With a .545 average, I homer, 3 RBI and 3 runs scored, he was the most valuable player of the 1980 American League playoffs.

But he does not have a World Series ring. Six times his Royals have been to the playoffs; only twice have they advanced to the Series. They lost to the Phillies in 1980, with White going 2 for 25.

Maybe the baseball gods tell touched, just once."

White accepts whatever happens

### Landrum, McGee Homer in 3-0 Victory

By Joseph Durso en York Times Service

ST. LOUIS - John Tudor, the precise left-hander who pitched 10 shutouts this season, pitched another Wednesday night. It was a five-hit, 3-0 beauty over the Kansas City Royals that moved the St. Louis Cardinals within one victory of winning their second World Se-

ries in four seasons.

Tudor's second triumph of the
Series was generated by two creative shots on offense: a home run in the second inning by Tito Landrum, the supersub for the injured Vince Coleman, and a home run in the third inning by Willie McGee. It was spiced by one daring stroke of strategy by the Cardinals' manager, Whitey Herzog: a squeeze bunt by Tom Nieto on a 3-and-2 count in the fifth inning. The Cardinals can win the cham-

pionship Thursday night in Busch Stadium with their senior man pitching, 36-year-old Bob Forsch, a late replacement for Danny Cox and his tender elbow. The Royals will start Danny Jackson and hope that lightning will strike again: They were down 3 games to 1 to the Toronto Blue Jays in the American League playoff but swept the next three and won the nennant

"I wish we could do it some other way," said Dan Quisenberry, the Royals' ace relief pitcher and family wit. "But we've done it this way all year, so what's new? If we're going to win it, I guess this would be an appropriate way to end the

It would be hard to pitch any better than Tudor did this season, his first with the Cardinals after being traded from the Pittsburgh Pirates. He lost seven of his first eight decisions, then made a sensational comeback starting on Memorial Day, winning 23 of his next 25 decisions. The only team that beat him was the Los Angeles Dodgers, twice: on July 20, and on Oct. 9 in the playoff.

His relations with the Royals also have improved dramatically. When he was pitching for the Boston Red Sox, he won two games and lost five against Kansas City. With the Cardinals, he is 2-0 against his onetime tormentors. He beat the Royals, 3-1, in Saturday's opening game of the Series. And he beat them again Wednesday night by throwing just 106 pitches: 78 for strikes, 8 for third strikes and 5 that were hit for singles.

"It was one of those games where everything worked for me," he said.
"It's a fact of life: I have to keep people off stride. If they sit on my fast ball, they'll kill me."

It appeared to be a pitching mismatch at the start, and it was. Tu-dor, who won 21 games and lost 8 in the regular season, was opposed by the left-handed Bud Black, who won 10 and lost 15. And after five innings, Black was gone and Tudor

The Cardinals were hitting only White: "We've favored you over .198 in the Series when Landrum the long haul. It's time others were fired the first shot, in the second inning. Black had struck out Jack Clark, then went to 3 and 2 on drove the next pitch down the

right-field line, where the ball slipped over the fence not far from the foul pole.

It was the Cardinals' first home run of the Series and the first off the Royals' pitchers in 68 innings. going back to the American League playoff, But it gave Landrum 12 hits in 27 at bats, an average of .462 since he got into the lineup the night Coleman's leg was caught under the rolling tarpaulin, ending his rookie season with a bone chip on the left knee.

In the third, Tudor bunted into a double play and the inning appeared to be over as Black went to one ball and two strikes on McGee. Then he threw a slider that McGee golfed far beyond the fence in left field. The Cardinals led by two.

They went to the fifth and Herzog went to his strategy. With one

#### Say Hey, Willie Mays, Is That a Series Fact?

The Would You Believe It Depument: Willie Mays, whose 660 home runs in the major leagues help put him in the hall of fame, played in four World Series and never hit a homer. He does hold one Series record: most double plays grounded into, one game; he hit into three in the 1951 Series for the New York Giants.

out, Terry Pendleton shot a hard grounder into left-center, where the ball carried to the wall for a triple. Up came Nieto, the reserve catcher making his World Series debut as a substitute for the lefthanded hitting Darrell Porter. The infield played in tight, sensing a squeeze bunt. They got it on the first pitch, but the ball curled foul. The infield stayed close, and the

count rose to 3 and 2. Then Herzog did it again: Nieto bunted back to the mound as Pendleton raced in from third. Black fielded the ball and fired bome, where the ball and the runner arrived almost simultaneously. But the throw was to the left of the plate and got past catcher Jim Sundberg as Pendleton scored. Now the Cardinals led by 3-0.

with Tudor pitching one of his clas-

"It wasn't much of a gamble," Herzog said with an air of innocence. "He's a good bunter. And they stopped thinking squeeze on 3

The Royals' one good shot at Tudor came in the seventh. George Brett opened with a single, Frank White flied out to deep center and Sundberg singled. Tudor got Darryl Motley on a fly to left, but walked Steve Balboni and the Royals had the bases loaded.

Hal McRae, customarily the designated hitter, pinch-hit for Buddy Siancalana. Herzog, after consider ing a switch to Todd Worrell, let Tudor solve the problem. He did, on one pitch. McRae

bounced the ball to third base, where Pendleton grabbed it and were gone.

### New York Gets Its Own Arms Race

NEW YORK — Runners competing in Sunday's New York Marathon will face some unusual competition: five Ghurka soldiers. The soldiers are stationed in Hong Kong, where, during working hours, they chase down illegal immigrants trying to enter the British

crown colony from China.

The Ghurkas, sturdy Nepalese mountain men, have served in the British Army since the mid-19th century, and have fought enemies of the empire from Afghanistan to the Falkland Islands.

The grueling event originated in the 1800s when the Ghurkas fought Pathan tribesmen on India's mountainous Northwest Frontier. While the main body of troops marched through a valley, picket parties of eight men would run along the high ground to oust snipers,

Sunday's entrants have competed annually in a race near the China border, running up and down a 1,700-foot (518-meter) mountain.

then race the rival party on the other side of the valley. Which sounds like perfect practice for Central Park.

### Oilers' Vaunted Offense Backfires Against Jets

The Associated Press

WINNIPEG, Manitoba — In two games the Winnipeg Jets have served notice they will be neither intimidated nor outscored by their two toughest rivals in the Smythe Division of the National Hockey

day night and beat it at its own beat Washington, 4-2. game, crushing the Edmonton Oilers, 9-3.

The root, inspired by left wing

Perry Turnbull's three goals, complemented Sunday's 8-5 drubbing of the Calgary Flames.

**NHL FOCUS** 

Elsewhere, the New York Rangers beat New Jersey, 5-1; Vancouver beat Detroit, 5-0; Montreal escaped Buffalo, 5-4; Pittsburgh edged Toronto, 5-4; Minnesota Winnipeg took on the league's and St. Louis tied, 4-4: Chicago most celebrated offense Wednes-routed Hartford, 9-2, and Calgary

> "I think Winnipeg is a great hockey team," said the Oilers' coach. Glen Sather. "I said the last opportunities." time we played that these are the best two teams in the league.

we tend to play with." If Sather was lamenting, Winni- good chances," he said, adding, " peg's coach, Barry Long, was guess I was lucky tonight. Even a pleased.

"We just capitalized on their mistakes, something that they nor-mally do to us," Long said. "We forechecked well, broke up a lot of the puck in the net when we got our

night in the chapter of the Edmon-lopsided had he scored on them all. ton Oilers. We didn't play with the Seven games into the season, he has kind of intensity and enthusiasm five goals and three assists. "I missed on a couple of pretty

Right wing Paul MacLean scored twice as the Jets made a smooth transition from aggressive forechecking in the first period to their plays at their blue line and put all-out offense later in the game. The Jets' fourth victory this sea-

son, coupled with Vancouver's 5-0 Turnbull had numerous chances defeat of the struggling Detroit st two learns in the league. to fatten his point total, and the Red Wings, put Winnipeg in sec"I guess tonight wasn't a great score would have been even more ond place in the Smythe Division.

### **SPORTS BRIEFS**

#### Bass Wins Japanese Baseball Crown

TOKYO (AP) — Randy Bass became the second American player to win Japanese baseball's triple crown Thursday, but he ended up one short of the home run record as he was walked four times during the game in which his Hanshin Tigers, the Central League champions, beat the Yomiuri Giants, 10-2

The Giants' manager, Sadaharu Oh, set the home run record in a 140-game season in 1964. The Japanese season now is 130 games. Spectators booed as Yomiuri pitchers each time walked Bass on four straight pitches.

He singled his only other at bat.

With an average of 350, 134 runs batted in and 54 homers, Bass, 31, who formerly played with the Texas Rangers and the Minnesota Twins, became the sixth player to win the triple crown, and the first in the Central League since Oh 11 years ago. Greg Wells of the Hankyu Braves, a former Minnesota Twin, last year became the first American to win it.

### Osborne (1), Pavelich (3), Ridley (2), Landvard (2), Brooke (3); Sulliman (2), Shots an soal; New Jersey (on Vanblesbrauck) 15-11-15-32; New York (on Chevrier) 10-12-28. Buffold 1 0 3-4 McEnroe Plans Dinner, Feeds Rumor

PARIS (AP) - Tennis star John McEnroe has asked a French chef to prepare a special 30-place dinner in mid-November in southern Califormia, leading to speculation it will be to celebrate his marriage to the actress Tamm O'Neal.

Between this year's French Open and Wimbledon tournaments, McEn-

Posso 9-9-24, Burtono (en 1977 13-12-11).
Pitisbursh 1 2 2-6-4
Toronto 2 2-6-4
Lemisux 2 (5), Shedden (3), Johnson (1),
McGaough (1); Volve 2 (5), Steston 2 (2).
Shels on seed: Pitisburgh (an Edwords) 8-19-19-12
Haberman roe and O'Neal reportedly stayed for two days at the Moulin du Roc hotel in Champagnac-de-Belair. Thursday, one of the owners of the hotel said that McEnroe had asked him to plan for the dinner in Malibu, California, but did not tell him why the dinner was planned. Minnesste (On Norman) 5-17-32
Minnesste 32 Loeis 9 2 2 9-4
Blugsted (3), Nilsson (4). Heritaburs (1), Aleckagney (1); Reeds (1), Cyr (1), Surfer (2), Flockhert (1), Sorfs on goal; Affirmasion (on Millen) 17-5-15-2-39; St. Louis (on Melamaon) 3-17-73-28.
Filmonates

### For the Record

Gary Bruniges and crewman Greg Gardiner defeated the defending champions, Dean Blatchford and Tom Woods, to give Australia a 1-2 finish in the 505-class World Yachting Championships near Tokyo. The British yacht was third, the U.S. entry lifth.

#### Quotable

Coach Bum Phillips of the NFL's New Orleans Saints after passing a physical examination. "If I drop dead tomorrow, at least I'll know I died pes (on Pubr) 11-10-14-35.

Coach Bum Ph
Hartford
Chicago
2 0-2 physical examinat
Paterson 2 (2), Learner 2 (2), Y. Murroy Ch. in good health."

### Breeders' Cup Catches Europe's Eye

### Top Thoroughbreds Being Sent to U.S. for Rich Turf Races

By Andrew Beyer Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON -- Horse rac-

ing people on both sides of the Atlantic have been fond of criticizing the Breeders' Cup, but when entries for the Nov. 2 event were announced this week, this was clear: the Breeders' Cup, in its second year, is becoming a true inter-national championship series of

The one-day series consists of seven races, one worth \$3 million. one worth \$2 million and the other five offering purses of \$1 million

Almost all of the top European stables are sending top horses to the United States for the \$2 million turf race at one and one-half miles and the \$1 million mile race on the grass at Aqueduct in New York. Although they traditionally have been reluctant to jeopardize the reputations of well-established stars, European horsemen had to be encouraged by the 1984 victory of Lashkari - who had been something of a second-rated horse in France — in the rich Breeders' Cup

Numerous first-stringers are coming this year. Peobles, Sheik Mohammed al Maktoum's brilliant 4-year-old filly, who best colts in two Grade I English stakes this year, heads a contingent of six Eu-

Classic.

owned by Prince Khaled Abdullah, the Jockey Club Gold Cup, might be a standout in the Breed-

A 1984 victory by France's Lashkari has encouraged

the European horsemen.

dominate here, too.

The two turf races, with their and Twilight Ridge are among the strong international flavor, actual-ly look more interesting than the • The Breeders' Cup Sprint nominal centerpiece of the pro- might prove to be the most contengram, the \$3 million Breeders' Cup tions of all, with Fighting Fit. Mt. Classic. That race has drawn a field Livermore and Precisionist among of nine, but it essentially is another the 14 speedsters in the lineup.

\$600,000 fee to make its colt, Van- help, Lukas also has Life's Magic landingham, a supplementary and Alabama Nana in the lineup.

ropeans in the 14-horse lineup for nominee, but figured that he could the Breeders' Cup Turf. nominee, but figured that he could win the horse-of-the-year title by win the horse-of-the-year title by Rousillon, a French-raced colt adding the Classic to his victory in ers Cup Mile. The winner of four field are Proud Truth, Imperial

> who has done all his previous racing on the grass. In the other Breeders' Cup events: • Fourteen 2-year-old colts. none a standout, will contest the \$1 million Juvenile. The race became

promising Ogygian was sidelined by an injury.

• A field of 12 has been entered in the \$1 million Juvenile Fillies, five foreign entries are expected to and there is no clear leader of the group. Family Style, I'm Sweets

rematch of the horses who took Trainer Wayne Lukas, who is turns beating each other in New strongly represented in other Cup York's major stakes this fall: races, has a virtual lock on the one Chief's Crown, Gate Dancer, Track and one-quarter mile Distaff. His Barron and Vanlandingham. and One-quarter mile Distaff. His Silly, Lady's Secret, has won her The Loblolly Stable had to pay a last eight starts, and if she needs



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### **OBSERVER**

# Alphabetic Confusion

By Russell Baker V EW YORK - Our house current is AC. not DC, but with works without the AC if you put in

D batteries. The TV is different. First you plug the TV into the AC and it gives you the VHF. Sometimes you get the UHF, too. The VHF brings you ABC, CBS and NBC, but unless you live in a

With the VHF bringing you ABC, CBS and NBC, you learn a lot about GE, GM, IBM and TRW. Also, of course you can find out what's happening with the USSR, the AFL-CIO, the UN, the UAW, the OAS, NATO, NASA and the

Oakland A's. That's all right, but for a little more variety you need CATV. which you can also supplement with a VCR. With a VCR you can enjoy the best from LA without

What's more, you can have your choice of G, PG, PG-13, R or X.

The VCR comes in two alphabets: VHS, which is English, or Beta, which is Greek as in Phi Beta

The VCR at our house is VHS. I installed it myself by detaching the CATV wire from the TV and at-taching it to the VCR at the VHF receptable, then running a VCR wire from the other VHF recepta-

ble to the TV. It sounds easier than it is, but never mind because everything came out OK. As soon as I plugged the whole tangle of wires into the old AC, we were able to see an uninterrupted movie about space

people who said, "A-OK." The movie was just B-OK. It included newsreel film of JFK but had an actor playing LBJ as a clown with a whine. Another actor played Ike, who was never known this alphabet talk, to resist the calas DDE, though he initialed his cification of the language by keep-papers "DDE." Neither HST nor ing it as breezy as a tabloid head-FDR appeared in old newsreel film

or courtesy of professional actors.

It was a PG but would be an MTL if the movie industry expanded its alphabetic horizon to provide for such practical information as MTL (much too long), EOP (egre-giously overpriced) and ODODE (outrageous display of directorial

Alphabet aficionados, incidentally, are not called AA. A normal percentage joins AA, of course, just the AC we can get both AM and as a normal percentage joins the FM on the radio. The radio also nado, but it's hard for anybody to understand anything that's said anymore without first mastering alphabetic English.

If you doubt it, try to imagine Thomas Jefferson sitting around in his BVDs minding his P's and Q's big city you probably can't get PBS while reading a communication from the VFW about scandalous doings in the VA.

> Imagine George Washington being told that by adding CATV to his TV he will be able to escape all those BBD&O commercials, and also to pick up a lot more of the NFL, NBA and NHL than he can get on his standard VHF hookup.

The trend that is reducing English to an alphabetic breeze seems fairly modern. There are two possible explanations.

One is that expansive technology, science and government have overloaded the language with so many big, hard-to-remember, hard-to-pronounce words that the substitution of a shorthand language is inevitable.

Who wants to spend all night pronouncing "Deoxyribonucleic acid" when you can say "DNA" and get home to bed? Who wants to wait for somebody to say "ultra high frequency" when "UHF" is so temptingly available? Does anybody even know what OSHA

So maybe the spread of alphabet English is a desperate makeshift attempt to keep communication open when the increasingly incomprehensible nature of formal English threatens to shut it down. The other possibility is that there is a mischievous impulse afoot among the eggheads, who create most of

Whatever the explanation, the old mother tongue is anything but A-OK and getting murkier every day. Yet, with the right maps and a little luck, you can still use it to get a VCR humming without electrocuting yourself.

New York Times Service

### Edwin Reischauer's 'Rice Paddies' Net

By Michael Kernan

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — Edwin O. Reischauer has been so deeply involved with Japan in so many ways for so many years that what amounts to an old boy network has arisen around him.

Most of it seemed to be on hand recently to celebrate his 75th birthday by opening the Edwin O. Reischauer Center for East Asian Studies at the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies here. The center on Massachusetts Avenue has been operating for more than a year, but it became official with a symposium on U.S. relations with Japan.

Reischauer, who has been called one of the best ambassadors the United States ever had, went to Japan in 1961, just after the anti-Eisenhower riots and the helicopter escape of press secretary James Hagerty from a Tokyo mob. When the ambassador left in 1966, the situation had been turned completely around. The scholar-diplomat flew in from his

home in Belmont, Massachusetts, with his wife, the former Haru Matsukata, to be feted by Fulbrights and Achesons, Rockefellers and Mondales, Kennedys and Kennans. They were just a few of the thousands, including the Harvard undergraduates who took the social science course he gave with the China specialist John K. Fairbank, known to generations as "Rice Paddies," and others who went on to graduate studies under him. His Harvard tenure lasted from 1939, with significant breaks for intelligence and diplomatic service until his retirement in 1981.

"He changed my life," said West Virginia's Senator John D. Rockefeller IV. "I took the basic course at Harvard but I wanted more, and I went to him at the end of my junior year -my family had known him for years -and said I wanted to go somewhere, do something significant. He said, 'Why not go to Japan?' He sent me to the International Christian University outside Tokyo, and I was a student there three years, taught some English but mainly I mastered the Japanese language. It was a fabulous three years. I came back, finished Harvard, went on to Yale for Chinese and then the Peace Corps, VISTA and West Virginia. But that talk with him was a total changing point in my life."

"He was the best teacher I've ever known," said George R. Packard, dean of SAIS and Reischauer's special assistant at the embassy in Japan. "He taught me the most outside the classroom: just watching him work as ambassador. His main role, I think, was as a link to explain the Americans and Japanese to each other, especially in what he taught his fellow Americans."

Reischauer's greatest achievement, perhaps, was to persuade the U.S. military to give up jurisdiction over Okinawa, Packard said. "The military was pledged never to let go of the island, where they had lost so many



Edwin O. Reischauer

men in the war. Reischauer explained very quietly that our bases wouldn't be worth a damn because the surrounding population would make them unviable. There'd be a lot of hostility in a crisis, people lying down on the runways and all that. Somehow he talked them into it without loss of face." In 1969 President Richard M. Nixon

signed an agreement with the Japanese under which the United States would keep its Okinawa bases, but without nuclear weapons. The island formally reverted to Japan in

Though of course there have been periods and regimes that did not welcome Reischauer's strong and definite opinions, it would be virtually impossible today to deal with Japan academically or politically with-out feeling his influence. "No way could you avoid it, even if you didn't study with him," commented Professor Nathaniel B. Thayer, director of East Asian studies at SAIS, anoth er veteran of the Tokyo embassy days and sometime fellow teacher with Reischauer at Harvard. "He was one of the few who were able to marry successful academic and public careers. He was in and out of the government all his life: in the war, as ambassador and later on a lot of temporary assignments."

Thayer places the Reischauer network in three general groups: the Harvard under-graduates who took his "Rice Paddies," those who also took various history and govern-ment classes with him, and the graduate students. "Sooner or later everybody goes to Harvard for some reason," Thayer said, "and if you were interested in Japan you saw Reischauer." The essential Reischauer message, he added, is this: "Never never never be anything but wildly optimistic about Japan, about its capabilities, about what's going to happen next. And remember that our two countries are very very close."

Reischauer himself says he had three basic goals in his teaching: to make his students aware that they really needed to know more about the Far East ("that was enough of a goal for the first quarter century"); to estab-lish a world system built on international cooperation; to find ways to expand this system to the other two-thirds of the world. When President John F. Kennedy called

on him in 1961, he says, "the job had never remotely occurred to me. I was a specialist in the ninth century, on the travels of a Japanese monk named Ennin in Tang China. My wife was horrified. But I saw I was being asked to put up or shut up, after I'd been telling everybody what was wrong in Southeast Asia. I started out with great trepidation." He shouldn't have been too astounded. He

was born in Tokyo to missionary parents, soon became fluent in Asian languages, and by Kennedy's time was widely known as a pioneer in introducing East Asia to Americans, His students fanned out over the United States, spreading his influence throughout academia and beyond to the political world. As ambassador, one thing he realized that most Americans did not was that Japan, for

all its reputation as a feudal state, had been learning democracy since 1880, when local elections were first held there. Its first parliament was decreed in 1889. Furthermore, feudalism had long since developed into a government by committee under figurehead leaders, preparing the people for action by

As for the much-discussed social hierarchy Japan, "the country is light-years ahead of Britain as to class. It's virtually a classless society. Even the United States has a vastly more dictatorial society than they. Oh yes, they do honor the elderly - which I'm begin-

ning to think is a pretty good idea."
He sees no reason for Americans to panic over today's economic differences with Japan. "It's not remotely like what it was before the war. What we see now is nothing more than friction between two highly developed and integrated economies."

As the Japanese population grows older, the increasingly independent-minded young are not exactly rushing to fill their jobs on the assembly lines or re-enact their conformist lives, he says. As a result, Japan will not put as much pressure on the world economy in the future. "They're still not really ready to join the world. They still feel themselves very separate. They realize it intellectually, but they still need to make that step."

When they do, he predicts, East and West will form what he calls the First World. "And it will only be a First World because Japan is

"If I had time for a third career." Reischauer says, "it would be to help spread this out beyond the limits of race and culture to become a one-world concept. The great part-nership of America and Japan is the model."

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Geldof Blasts EC'Waste'

PEOPLE

12-day trip to famine-stricken regions of Africa, told a meeting of moments in India. members of the European Parliament in Strasbourg, France, that it was "preposterous" that the community was "wallowing" in moun-tains of surplus food, while people in the Sahel region were dying of hunger. "The disgusting and persistent anomaly of the grain moun-tain, the wheat mountain, the butter mountain and the wine lakes," he said, is the result "of one of the crowning idiocies of the EC, and that's the Common Agricultural Policy." He attacked the community as a "thing of the past," calling it a vast bureaucracy designed to pro-tect the national interests of its members "This place needs a laxa-tive" to relieve it of its "chronic bureaucracy," Geldof said. Willy de Clercq, the European Commissioner responsible for external rela-tions, defended the farm policy, saying that without it there would not be surplus food to be given to African countries. In reply to Gel-dof's proposal that the EC create a

the bureaucracy.

10-member crisis task force to deal

with famine, de Clercq said the commission already had a famine relief team of a director and four

staff who operate independently of

Walter Polovchak, the youth who riggered a long court battle by refusing to return to the Soviet Union with his parents, has registered with the Selective Service System. Polovchak, who became a U.S. citizen on Oct. 8, five days after his-18th birthday, signed up Wednesday at a post office, saying he would serve in the military if necessary, but "right now, I have to think about continuing my education."

President Ronald Reagan says he wants to visit India again — this time when he's awake. In an interview with The Times of India, Resgan was asked if he would accept Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's invitation to visit his country. "If we bought a 300-year-old farmhouse can work out a schedule to do that, in the village of North Stoke, we would like it very much," he northwest of Loadon. He is having said. "My only experience in your it renovated and says it will become country was one in which I wasn't his permanent home when he even aware of it." Reagan's plane leaves the United States. ...

Bob Geldof, organizer of the Live Aid concert, roundly criticized the European Community on Wednesday, Geldof, just returned from a large with the total families and the same of the large from the larg

Samantha Smith of Maine, who visited the Soviet Union in 1983 as

guest of the Soviet leader, was awarded a posthumous Peace Pilgrim Prize at the United Nations in New York Wednesday, Smith died in a plane crash in Maine in August, and the award was presented to her mother, Jayne Smith, during the 40th-anniversary celebration of the United Nations. The award was given by the Peace Pilgrims, an American women's organization.

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Concerned that Bishop Desmond Tutu received little attention in South Africa when he won the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize, a group of South African artists has produced an album of traditional chants. spirituals, prayers and African pop and jazz entitled "Give Praise Where Praise Is Deserved." It will be released in the United States next year. The proceeds will go to the African Bursary Fund, which provides scholarships for blacks. O

The singer Peggy Lee, who underwent open-heart surgery on Office 8, was operated on again to drain an infection that developed within the incision, a spokeswoman at Touro Infirmary in New Orleans said Tuesday. Lee, 65, was in satis-factory condition, the spokeswom-an said, but would not be released from the hospital for two weeks. Lee, a Grammy-award-winning singer and songwriter, was hospi-talized during an engagement in New Orleans.

Michael Caine, 52, who Wednes-day began filming "The Whistle Blower," a \$3.5-million political inrigue thriller, in London with Sir John Gelgud, says he is homesick for Britain and will move back there in two years' time. The actor, who was born in London has

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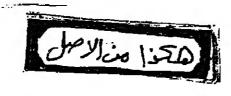
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